

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



New Roads for Labor to Travel

VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1943

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Brother Fourcher is having hi-jinks with the electrical dictionary.

HYSTERESIS

Yes, it was old Brush Bi-Polor
Took a jigger in a joint
And so agitated his impulses
Almost to the breaking point.
His capacity for the juice
Was positive, and no friction;
Ne'er drop did he re-fuse,
But kept humming with emission.

His resistance stood the pressure;
There's no limit to his load.
The keeper gave him a booster;
He just set, for an overload.

You'd thought he bus his casings,
But not him, the old buzzer,
Said he'd always know his bearings,
So his thirst he wouldn't dampen.

The impedance of old Brush
Caused watt? Plenty of attraction.
Too much service made him flush;
He was sparking in all directions.

Old Grid Gilbert, the barkeep,
Erg'd him to please pipe down,
Too much lubrication made him weep;
Yes, old Brush was slowing down.

The old rotor sure was hot,
He was full to saturation;
Choked to the core he got,
His lamps lost their lumination.

Brush said, "Governor, I'm gon'er blow,
Oh, watt's the use, I'm goin' ohm!"
Brush Bi-Polor could hold no more,
The limit passed. Oh! what a dome!

L. H. FOURCHER, I. O.,
49 Parker St., New Bedford, Mass.

* * *

I am enclosing a poem sent to me by Lear Holtzapple, destination unknown, a member of the 516 Local of Red Bank, N. J., who recently joined the Sea Bees and is doing his part in this war. It certainly expresses how difficult it must be for the boys to write anything at all home.

HELLO AND GOOD-BYE

Can't write a thing, the censor's to blame.
Just say I am well, and then sign my name.
Can't tell where we sailed from,
Can't mention the date,
Can't even tell how many meals I ate.
Can't say where we're going,
Don't know where we'll land;
Couldn't tell you if we were met by a band.
Can't mention the weather, can't say if there's rain.

All military secrets must secrets remain.
Can't have a flashlight to guide me at night;
Can't have a cigarette, except out of sight.
Can't keep a diary, for such is a sin;
Can't keep the envelopes your letters came in.
Can't say for sure, folks, when again I can write,
So I'll close this with just a pleasant good-night.

CLIFFORD MERRITT,
L. U. No. 516.

Well, boys and girls, now we know who is responsible for all that trouble on the electrical job or in the electrical home.

OHMLINGS

We all have read of GREMLINS,
That try the airmen sore;
They make them think and study
To keep their craft asoar.

But now I have a new one,
Not new but overlooked,
An elf that tries our craftsmen's skill
And in our code he's booked

As the one who causes burned-out cords
And plugs on lamps and grills,
And sets up electrolysis
That eats up pipes and sills.

His many feats are manifest—
That hot motor is just one—
Hot contact tips on starter blades,
The sweeper that does not run.

Burned contact points on laundry irons,
The wall plug springs he parts;
That cord that lies beneath the rug
He chews till fire starts.

And then he dances up and down
And loudly shouts with pride;
He cries, "I'll burn up all your house,
Your garage and your hide.

"I am an OHMLING free and large;
You cannot keep me in,
Because we OHMLINGS ever are
The boogie of electric men."

FRANK M. HARRIS,
L. U. No. 226.

* * *

On a magazine we have INKLINGS, queer,
malicious little beings who bite off the tops of letters, making an "h" into an "n" for example; chop up the headline letters with their little hatchets, transpose lines, make typographical errors and generally muss things up. All this is done, nobody knows how or when, after the proof is read and before the presses roll.

* * *

SPECIALIST IN THE TRADE

Here is one from the Blue Bonnet ordnance plant at McGregor, Texas, which I think will tie Brother Marshall Leavitt's February story. It happened that a young finished carpenter (finished plowing) came on the job on a permit, and upon reporting to the foreman was asked if he was a rough, form or finish carpenter, to which the young fellow answered: "I don't know what you mean by rough, form or finish, but I'll tell you this, I'll be one of the best 'nailers' you've got on the job."

ED R. ROBBINS,
L. U. No. 72.

* * *

WHAT ABOUT YOU?

They are giving their all, our soldiers and sailors,
And the captains of those ships out at sea.
Are you investing your all in War Bonds and Stamps
To help them win victory?

MRS. C. D. FOUNTAIN,
Wife of C. D. Fountain, L. U. No. 124.

A VOICE FROM L. U. NO. 39

As linemen come and linemen go,
Some look for the easy dough.
Continuous as the stars that shine,
You meet them in gangs
Or one at a time.

The boomer now is something more,
Since Uncle Sam got in the war.
And plenty of boys from 39
Are expected on the firing line.
Some joined up for further orders,
To be placed around our borders;
Some were drafted by family tie,
But they left with happy eye,
Leaving loved ones at the station.
We should squawk about our ration
While our boys defend our nation.

This army life is something new;
They get going with morning dew.
Nothing like the old line-gang crew.
It's really tough, without a bluff,
The things they now go through.

Attention to orders, clean up quarters
Happy to be Uncle Sam's boarders.
Never a job any lineman started;
You are safe and well guarded.
Sure, the old have it tough
And the young know their stuff,
But with due and kind consideration,
To beat Hitler is their consolation.

We miss you boys of 39,
All of us, body and soul,
Are with you; let 'em roll
Until you all reach your goal.
Yours is anything that you choose;
None of us will ever refuse.
Your old job still is here;
In that respect don't you fear.
While climbing poles or shooting craps,
In your spare time get some Japs.

If in Army or in Navy
Or of those who fly in air,
Wherever you furnish your power
Remember Local 39
Forever with you by the hour.

HANDLINE HARRY,
L. U. No. 39.

* * *

"GRAMPS"

When the years decline,
'Tis truly divine
To keep pace with the young generation;
When one turns a page,
In nearing middle age,
And the book is still fit for circulation!
And one's spirit is exalted to heaven
When one's a grandpa at forty-seven!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

* * *

BETWEEN THE SOUP AND THE NUTS

A plague on they of little wit
Who ring your phone just twice and quit.
You get up from your pork and dressing,
And sit back down to pork and guessing!
MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Inez Culver Corbin, who contributes the colorful verse in our frontispiece, has an interesting job. Mrs. Corbin writes: "We feel that we have a unique situation at our house—Sabin and I. We have a weekly radio program at WHLS, Blue Water Station, Port Huron, of 15 minutes' duration. It consists of poems interspersed with bits of philosophy. In other words, I produce and he delivers—a happy partnership! We find life so interesting, comparing notes, sharing comments of our friends and reading letters from unknowns. It is a thrill that we cannot put into words. Sabin is a truck-driver for the overhead lines and I,—well, I'm just a plain housewife with poetical aspirations."

Our frontispiece picture this month shows a typical American Main Street—in Brattleboro, Vermont, taken after a blizzard. We have it by courtesy of the FSA.

The JOURNAL every month takes form from hundreds of cooperators. It is a mosaic, formed out of the materials supplied by scores of contributors. It is made largely by the membership, and goes back to the members to tell the story of the month's happenings, developments and ideas of the BROTHERHOOD. Evidence continues by letters to this publication that it is being widely read by our members and is gradually reaching the great mass of I. B. E. W. soldiers in camp and barracks. More than 14,000 of our members are now in the armed forces. The JOURNAL is read in all the USO centers.

Gradually, we believe, the soldiers on bivouac in their own thoughts will begin to see the service and status of the labor movement in the United States. They will begin to see the standard of life now enjoyed by millions, for which Americans are now fighting, is largely created by the efforts of people formed in labor unions.



A Slice of Buttered Bread

By

INEZ CULVER CORBIN

*Our way of living is the best—
We like the special brand
Of freedom that we now enjoy
In our united land.
We have the chance to forge ahead,
The opportunity
To fill a vital, useful part
In our democracy.*

*We have the chance to voice our thoughts
To heed a church-bell's call;
To hear spring laughter through the rain,
And watch the crops grow tall.
With warm sun on the roof, the peace
Of starlight overhead,—
A pillowed chair, a lighted lamp,
A slice of buttered bread.*

*Our way of living is the best
Which we would always choose,
But we must strive for it, and fight
With courage, lest we lose
The dear associations of
Our home; the right to keep
A safe place where a little child
May sing himself to sleep.*



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NEW ROADS *Which* *Labor Will Travel*

DESPITE the warning of Winston Churchill that the war is to go on into 1945, groups in the United States are still making plans for a post-war world. They take the position that there can be no clear-cut division between what is done during wartime and what is done during the peace to follow. They believe that planning is and must be started and continued during the war and extended into the peace era.

CREED FOR FUTURE

A startling statement has just been issued under the aegis of the National Planning Association, signed by representatives of agriculture, business and labor. This is regarded in Washington as one of the important developments of the last three years, inasmuch as it tends to clarify and stabilize the present situation in the United States. Business, labor and farm unite upon the following principles:

1. The goal of our economic system shall be full employment.
2. High purchasing power and better distribution must be the consequence.
3. There shall be a national social security program.
4. Collective bargaining must be the rule.
5. Collective responsibility must appear. The entire text of this statement follows with the signers:

Joint statement by the business, labor and agriculture committees of the National Planning Association.

This is a statement by men who, whether catalogued "Business" or "Labor" or "Agriculture"—or "Democrat" or "Republican"—believe that what happens to this country after the fighting is over is of personal concern to every American.

We remember what happened after the last war; we believe in preparing now for after this war; and we are unwilling to see the idea of post-war planning made a political football, a grindstone for the axes of special-interest groups, or a bone of contention between those who want to go back to the past and those who want to blueprint the "perfect world."

Something
new under sun. Labor, business
and agriculture write on economic program; other straws
in the wind

We have been brought together by the National Planning Association to be members of three of its committees on post-war planning: the business committee, the labor committee and the agriculture committee. We represent no one but ourselves; we have no authority to speak for our companies or our organizations. But by our occupations and experience we think we reflect something of the three great economic groups into which we and most Americans classify themselves.

In order to help business, labor and agriculture measure up to their responsibilities and opportunities for building a better country for us all, the National Planning Association has asked us to help it serve as a common meeting ground for joint consideration of post-war proposals and programs, wherever originating.

BEST INTEREST OF ALL

Specifically, we propose to look at the policies and plans of government, business, labor, agriculture and social and educational groups from our respective committees' points of view; to bring out into the open any conflicting points of view; and then to seek mutual agreement on those elements which appear workable and in the interest of all.

Our function is not so much to create new plans as to seek out the best of post-war planning from other sources. We do not intend to duplicate either the work or research facilities of other organizations, but we shall, if it seems advisable, initiate original studies to the end that knowledge and understanding may guide our own thinking and help us to view a tremendous national problem objectively and with open minds.

As we start our work we find ourselves in agreement on these points:

1. If, when the fighting is over, we have

ex-soldiers selling apples on the street, or masses of workers idle in present war production centers, or people starving in one part of the country while food surpluses rot in other parts, we shall have lost this war. It will be too late to "plan."

2. Post-war planning must be faced realistically. We must prepare now against unemployment during the reconversion period and for full and continuing employment under a peacetime economy. The first goal of post-war planning should be a foundation for better living through provision for *enough jobs and lasting jobs.*

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FIRST

3. The basis of America's post-war economy should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture continuing to operate as the people's primary means for providing jobs and producing goods and services; with government performing its constitutional function of establishing the rules of the game, acting as impartial referee, and effecting fiscal policies through taxation and expenditure programs, such as public works, that will mesh with private undertakings.

4. But the private enterprise system must adjust itself to a changing world. Before there can be blueprints there must be unity of purpose among all groups, with realization that our group-interests are identical. There must be fullest cooperation and teamwork, based on mutual trust, on the part of business, labor, agriculture and government. This trust can't merely be assumed; it must be honestly earned through practice in the first place, and thereafter preserved by continuous good faith, performance and collaboration.

If our private enterprise system is to go forward, there must be a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of all the people.

5. None of America's economic groups is self-sufficient. We are dependent upon each other. The terms "Business" and "Labor" and "Agriculture" lose their capital letters and become "We, the people," when we realize that all the millions of us are *consumers*—each other's customers; that there cannot be full and continuing employment unless more people have the means to buy more of the produce of our collective brains and hands and invested savings. Specifically—

RECOGNIZE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

We of the business committee recognize that management is dependent upon labor

to man the machines and provide new capital from its savings. We recognize the principle of collective bargaining as a sound and fair American principle. We also know that what most men and women want for the future is a sense of security against unemployment, sickness and destitute old age, together with a feeling of participation through their minds as well as their muscles to the continuing progress of the business that employs them and to all productive enterprise.

We of the labor committee recognize that labor is dependent upon management to furnish the over-all "know how," to organize technical and commercial research and develop it fully, and to attract from private savers the new capital necessary to a sound and growing economy.

Together, we of the business and labor committees recognize our dependence upon agriculture as producers and consumers.

MUTUALLY DEPENDENT

We of the agriculture committee in turn recognize that agriculture is dependent upon business and labor; that there cannot be profitable markets for our products except as the rest of the nation prospers and has the means to buy.

6. All of us—business, labor and agriculture—agree that there must be adequate incentive to encourage risk and responsibility; otherwise, dollars saved will not be dollars dared for backing new possibilities for new jobs opened by new ideas, nor will the new ideas themselves be forthcoming.

7. Recognizing that unemployment among those *who want to work* cannot be completely abolished, we believe that a national security program is both necessary and desirable, and that nutrition, education, vocational guidance and other phases of public well being are matters of concern to all the groups to which we belong.

8. Post-war planning should start at home, but we should be blind to exclude the world in making plans for our own future security. If we are to have full and continuing employment here we must make customers of the people of other nations and be prepared, therefore, to be their customers as well. The rehabilitation of wartorn areas, the development of backward countries and a fair share of protective policing are in our own selfish interest.

We must make certain that we and our children and their children won't have to go through still a third and more terrible war.

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Textile Workers Union
of America.

H. C. Mohr, business manager of Local Union No. 38, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Cleveland, has followed the lead of Washington and the American Federation of Labor by appointing a post-war council of members of his local union. He describes the importance of this move as follows:

FROM OFFICE OF THE MANAGER

It is not too soon to think of, and get prepared for, the adjustments which will have to be made in our industry following the close of the war.

The President of our United States, in his foresightedness, is proposing legislation to stave off a catastrophe such as we experienced after the last war.

Our own Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council, foreseeing possible danger to the building industry because of the threat of prefabricated buildings and the urgent need for restoration of prewar code—agreement and trade conditions (which were only supposed to be suspended for the duration of this war at the behest of our international officers, the American Federation of Labor and our government, has selected a "post war council" consisting of a representative of various building trades unions to plan and guide our action.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS REPRESENTED

Brother Gene Redmond, who is assigned to attend the meetings of the board of business agents of the Cleveland Building Trades Council, was appointed at my request to represent our industry. If and when the Cleveland Federation of Labor appoints a similar "post war committee" it is possible that Brother Arthur Kohl, who is assigned to attend meetings of the board of business agents of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, will be appointed as our representative.

President Ralph Zilch appointed a "post war council" of members of Local Union No. 38 at our last meeting to co-ordinate with the "post war council" of the Cleveland Building and Construction Council, and the Cleveland Federation of Labor, if and when they decide upon a "post war council."

(Continued on page 169)

Cast: Senator Sorghum
 Senator Filibuster
 Senator Moneybags
 And others in smoke-filled room.

Scene: Caucus room off the corridor of U. S. Senate. When curtain is raised, Senator Sorghum, with long black cigar atilt in his teeth, is leaning over green-topped table.

Senator Sorghum: There's one thing the boys ought to be doing—anyway until we get the labor-draft thing through. They ought to be coming more often to sessions. Some smart newspaper feller will be saying that the disease of absenteeism has hit the Senate.

Senator Filibuster: It's different with us, you know. We work all the time but those blankety-blank shirkers in the air-craft plants!

Senator Moneybags: And we have to look after our health. We're important. Now look at me—250 pounds, look like I never had a sick day in my life. But I feel the strain, boys. I feel the strain.

Senator Sorghum: Haven't you been feeling well, Senator?

Senator Moneybags: No, I'm not.

Senator Sorghum: When did you find this out?

Senator Moneybags: After the fourth highball last night.

TO BLANK WITH 'EM

Senator Filibuster: Boys, my idea is this. Hang on to this work-or-fight bill until there is some strike, and then bring it out fast and pass it before the opposition is ready.

Senator Moneybags: I don't know about that. We don't want to be charged with railroadin' anything through.

Senator Sorghum: I agree with Filibuster here. We got those blankety-blanks on the run. Let's keep 'em that way. The public won't stand for any soldiering on the job. Thank God! for war. You can get anything in war-time if you play your cards right.

Senator Moneybags: That's all right, Sorghum, down in your Godforsaken country where there is no industry, but in my state it is different. I've got to live with those damn unions.

Senator Filibuster: Now, Jim, easy. Let Sorghum and me carry the bill. You can stay in the background. Play the strong, silent man, you know.

Senator Moneybags: Okay, okay!

Senator Filibuster: (Holding up a bunch of papers.) Here's the report of the statistical committee. The figures don't look so good. I'm surprised. They're workin' now better than 50 hours a week, and the strikes are down to almost zero. Smart, hain't they?

WHO CARES FOR FIGURES

Senator Sorghum: Those figures don't mean a thing. Public's tired of figures. John Q. Citizen is fed up on 'em. They think figures are the work of bureaucrats and the devil.

Senator Filibuster: Maybe they do. Maybe they don't, and the sons-of-bees

"OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES:"

Play in One Act

Pleasant look-in upon senatorial caucus of recent date

can change over night. Never depend on the public. I wish the figures were better.

Senator Moneybags: So do I. That's one trouble. Those damn bureaucrats have sold the voting boys a bill of goods. They actually are getting to know that two and two make four.

Senator Sorghum: Okay, okay! But just give us a good strike. Jim, you are a praying man. Pray for a low-down dirty strike.

Senator Moneybags: It'll come. Don't worry. Those labor boys won't disappoint us. They'll bust out. Just keep the bill steaming hot.

LOOK WHAT'S COOKIN'

Senator Sorghum: It's ready down to the last comma. And it's air-tight. We'll have those loafing cowards working 56 hours a week, or they'll be in the front-

line trenches. It's just the beginning. If the war goes four years, there won't be a functioning union left in these good old benighted states.

Senator Moneybags: Back to normalcy, eh!

Senator Sorghum: Back to the American plan. Say, that's pretty good. American Plan. Jim, I'll bet you a race at Pimlico that the planners don't play a return engagement. (They all laugh.)

Senator Filibuster: Now, take my little business.

Senator Moneybags: What! Have you got a business?

Senator Filibuster: Oh, it's nothing. The Acme Fluid Company—chemicals, you know. Silent partner. I'd forego all the profits if we could sack those damn unions. Anything to beat labor. Anything.

Senator Sorghum: I'll never forgive that feller in the White House for the way he's set 'em in. Never, so long as I live.

Senator Moneybags: That's all right,

(Continued on page 164)



Kaiser Shipyard Case

Explained as TREACHERY

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary, California Federation of Labor

BECAUSE no other issue threatens so dangerously the unity of the home front and our victorious war effort as the disruption of the present stabilized employer-employee relations in the Kaiser shipyards being fomented by the National Labor Relations Board in its unbelievably irresponsible attempt to invalidate the A. F. L. Metal Trades agreements, the California State Federation of Labor wishes to reveal the whole background to this dispute. This will expose completely and for the first time the shady maneuverings that have been going on to launch one of the most viciously discriminatory attacks against the A. F. of L.

In this exposure, the role of the C. I. O. union involved stands forth in all its naked ugliness as one of unmitigated treachery, not only in the underhanded methods it has employed to serve its purpose, but in its damnable, cold-blooded, deliberate violation of the no-strike, no-jurisdictional dispute, no-raid pledge

Nationally noted dispute seen against background of industrial history

given by the C. I. O. national president, Phillip Murray, to President Roosevelt. This union's oft-uttered, feverish protestations of patriotism and unctuous mouthings of all-out support of our country in its supreme moment of danger are thus shown up to be the insincere promises of a faction which places its own interests first and its country's second.

But let the facts, the dates, the entire record speak for themselves:

It was in December, 1940, that Mr. Hillman, then co-chairman of the Office of Production Management, called a meeting of representatives of labor and industry where he explained the desire of the Federal Government to work out some stabilization agreement covering wages

and hours and working conditions so as to prevent migration of workers from one shipyard to the other and to eliminate all work stoppages. Representing the American Federation of Labor were John Frey and Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists; the C. I. O. was represented by John Green, national president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

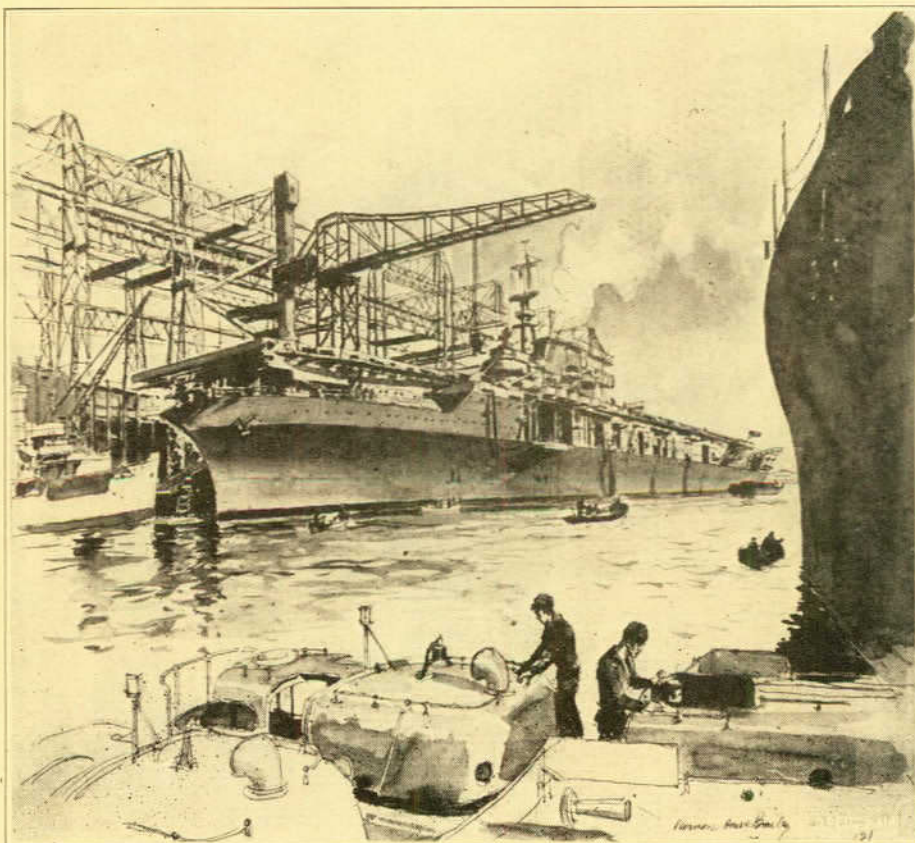
STIMULATE SHIP INDUSTRY

At this meeting a subcommittee was appointed, including Mr. Frey and Mr. Green, which thereafter held many meetings in an effort to work out some sort of a program. Mr. Frey then suggested that the first conferences should be held on the Pacific Coast, inasmuch as the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council had since 1938 attempted to work out some program which would bring about a uniformity of wages and working conditions in all of the shipyards on the Pacific Coast.

This move had been initiated in 1938 in an effort to stimulate the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, and because the American Federation of Labor representatives in that area believed that, with war threatening, such a program was absolutely essential. As a matter of fact, a committee had been appointed at a convention in Vancouver of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council to draft a coastwise agreement, and this was then ready for submission to the conference which was to be held in Long Beach in January of 1941.

The subcommittee of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee thereupon decided that the first conferences were to be held on the Pacific Coast, and that because the American Federation of Labor represented the overwhelming number of the organized workers employed in the shipbuilding and repairing industry on the Pacific Coast, the American Federation of Labor would represent labor at such conferences. These actually commenced on February 3, 1941, at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, and a subcommittee representing labor and the employers was elected. Two C. I. O. representatives attended the conference as spectators only, and were not permitted to participate in the conferences of the subcommittee which carried on the actual work of negotiation.

At the first meeting of the subcommittee the American Federation of Labor representatives presented the proposed Pacific Coast Master Agreement which had been approved at the Long Beach convention; the employers submitted a counter-proposal. After some ten days of negotiations the conference adjourned, principally because of an inability on the part of the conferees to agree on wages, but resumed its work on March 10, at which time they were under instructions to consider the points with which the government was particularly concerned: wages, shift premiums, overtime, no strike or lockout clause, provisions against limitation of production,



Official U. S. Navy Photo

Great ships are intricate mechanisms. It takes time, even when mass production methods are used. U. S. S. Hornet.

(Continued on page 160)

THE War Production Board has eased certain restrictions upon use of materials by the Rural Electrification Administration. This relaxation of rules, of course, has been made in order to stimulate every activity that can advance the food production program during war. It has now transpired that 60 per cent of the requests for new installations of electricity are for tenant homes, usually for the second house on the farm. This simply means that the farmers are getting ready to take care of the new type of farmhand that is coming to the farm during the summer to help get in the crops.

One may see in the situation the continuation of the slow revolution to industrialize the farms. Farmhands that come from the cities demand more of this world's goods than the farmhand who may now be drafted for other war work. At any rate the new hand wants electricity in his home, and the farmers and the Rural Electrification Administration are undertaking to give it to him.

REA cooperative managers and superintendents have been holding food rallies throughout the country. At these rallies they presented facts to the effect that REA should be given more recognition in the "Food for Victory" program. They resented the fact that cooperatives were, up to now, prevented by REA from relocating lines. New locations of lines, of course, must be made if new members are allowed to get electricity. As another part of the picture, REA is supplying farmers with power to cut down the need for manpower on the farms. Many farms now have electric tools at work, and nearly all farms in the REA districts pump water by electricity. There will be bigger crops this year simply because there is electric power at hand to aid the farmer to get his curtailed manpower quotas.

GOOD, PLEASANT QUARTERS

Many of the new type farmhands, when they come to the farm, will find plain but comfortable quarters with electric lights, with water taken from a faucet, and they will find power tools in the barnyard waiting for them when they arrive. Farmers are squared away to meet the food crisis, and if they are given the proper support from the government they will meet the emergency with crops from 15 to 20 per cent in excess of those last year.

The Rural Electrification Administration has stimulated the formation of nearly 1,000 rural cooperatives. Some of these are over-all cooperatives which approach in magnitude big business. Many of them operate 2,000 miles of rural lines. They have their own crew of workers and are building a new kind of social life for the farm family. For the first time, farmers are hiring skilled labor for their crops and facing what has come to be called in this country, the labor problem.

The ordinary farm cooperative operates about like this. It first sets up a board of directors. These are usually active and leading farm citizens of the community.

REA Advances Farm

Labor SOLUTION

"Food will win the war." New type of "hands" demand better housing

Then they choose a project engineer. This engineer is conversant with electrical line construction. His duties are to supervise the construction of the electrical lines by the contractor according to approved plans and specifications. His duties last usually during the period in which construction is being carried on, but he is often retained as a consulting engineer to make extensions to the lines. Often temporary workers are drawn from the farms themselves for the construction of the line, but these work under skilled men brought by contractors to the site of the job. At the peak of construction REA was looking after 100 projects at a given time and more than 10,000 miles of line per month were being constructed.

The next specialist that the board of directors chooses is a promotion superintendent. His job, too, is temporary but usually lasts until the lines are constructed.

MANAGER IMPORTANT

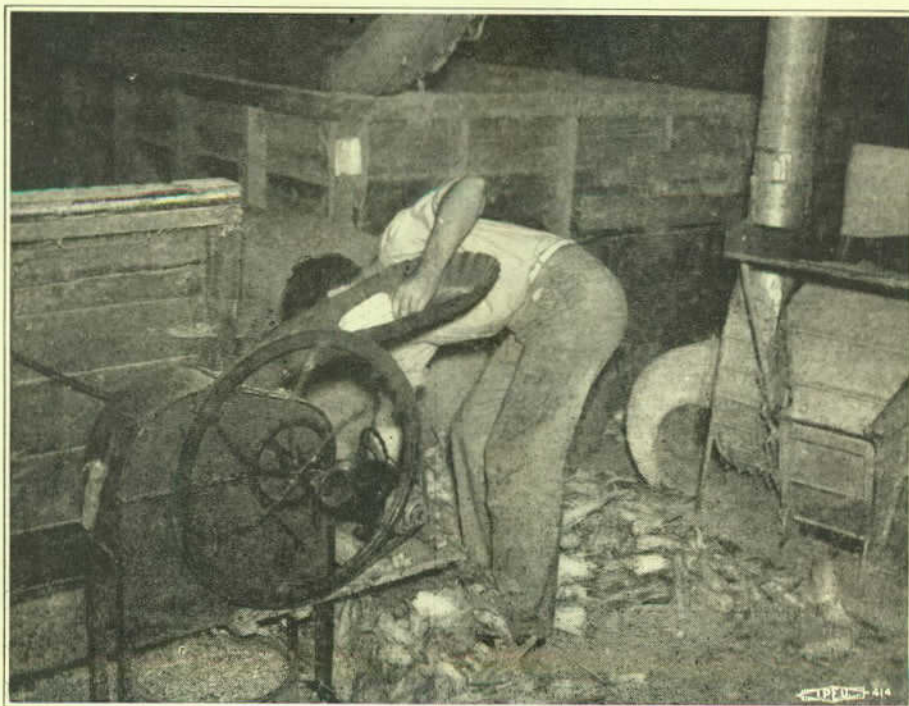
The third specialist job is that of manager. He is in direct charge of the business

under the general control of the board of directors. Managers come to the systems from a variety of backgrounds. Nearly all of them come from the utility field or the electrical field. Some of them are county agents. The manager is the operating head of the business. He must manage the office, supervise maintenance and construction crews, plan demonstrations of various kinds for the benefit of members, promote membership campaigns, promote the uses of electricity, keep up good relationships with the members and the public. He must have knowledge of office procedures.

The next specialist job usually appointed by the rural cooperative is the chief engineer. This office is generally filled, especially if the cooperative generates its own electricity, usually with diesel power. The chief engineer and the manager usually choose the skilled workers necessary for the maintenance of the project. These are usually classified as linemen. How important the lineman's job is to the rural cooperative is illustrated by the qualifications set up for him by the Institute for Research, Chicago, Ill. They set down the rural cooperative lineman's qualities as follows:

- (1) Good character, including integrity, responsibility, temperate habits, industry, carefulness, and friendly

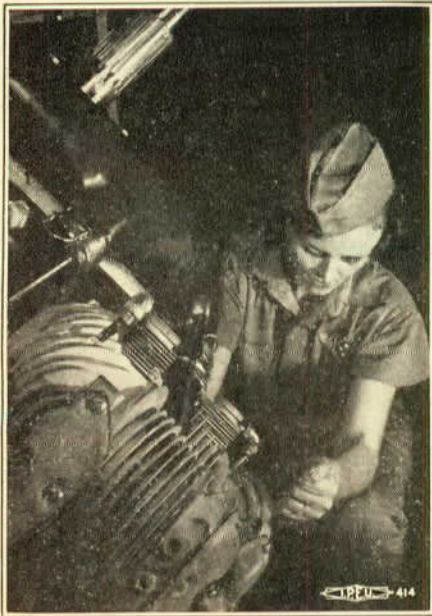
(Continued on page 176)



TVA Photo

THE ELECTRIFIED FARM NOW SAVES MUCH NEEDED FARM LABOR

Who Is to Blame For Wide ABSENTEEISM?



OWI Photo by Hollem

She is only 20 years old, unused to rigors of labor in industry. What should be right stint for her?

E. F. Fisher, general manager, Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation:

"YOU doubtless know that the question of personal absenteeism is one of the most serious problems confronting this nation's war production plants today. It is growing more serious. A staggering amount of man-hours of work are lost each day as a result of personal absence from various causes.

"It is our belief that one of the reasons for absenteeism is a lack of understanding, and understandably so, on the part of employees as to why a plant may conceivably operate at full speed for three days and then shut down for two. The natural consequence is an attitude of 'why should I be so punctual at work if they can afford to shut down the plant right in the middle of a job? Why should I work myself out of a job?'

"Perhaps, we should say, not only employees but many in business and governmental work as well do not understand such procedure.

"There have occurred in this and other of our plants what may have appeared to you to be inexcusable interruptions of work. It certainly does not appear on the surface to be efficient operation when we work long hours of overtime, and on Sundays and holidays, and then close down for a day or two waiting for materials or necessary tool changes. Unless all the facts are known, these constant face-aboutings may easily be interpreted as managerial blunders, poor planning, or even governmental inefficiency.

"But we cannot operate, in war, on the 'steady flow' basis to which we were accustomed in peace time.

"Frequently engineering changes are required immediately to meet the continually changing conditions on the fighting fronts. Frequently materials must be

Slowly sense drifts into discussion. Effort to pin cause on labor fails. Management and government are not measuring up.

quickly transferred to other—and for the time being—more important projects. Sometimes schedule changes must be made in the middle of a day's production to meet an emergency requirement.

"That is war. That is what we are all up against. But let us remember that the soldiers at the front cannot wait. When the boys in the foxholes are running low on munitions they can't take a few days off to wait for more. They must fire every gun as long as it will fire.

"That is exactly what we on the production front must do—work to our utmost each day with all the resources at our command. Material shortage may have handicapped us yesterday; tomorrow the government might find it necessary to alter our entire program. Nevertheless our job today is to be on the job, producing all we can the best we know how.

"That is wartime efficiency. It is radically different from the accepted standard of peacetime efficiency. Regardless of the consequences, we must gear our production to the ever changing requirements of the men at the front—not to the convenience of those of us working safely at home."

Selden Menefee, *The Washington Post*:

"In every shipyard city on the Pacific

Coast a great cry is being raised about 'absenteeism.'

"In Portland, a survey by the Oregonian showed that 6.3 to 15 per cent of the workers in various yards had failed to show up on the average day over a period of weeks. In Seattle, absences average one-fifth of the total staff on Sundays, in spite of double pay, and rose to one-fourth the day after Christmas. Similar figures are available for San Francisco and other cities.

"There is a twin problem, quite as serious—turnover. One Seattle yard had to hire 25,000 men over a six-month period to achieve a gain of 3,000 workers on its staff. In another plant, two-thirds to four-fifths of the employees in various departments had worked there less than six months when the survey was made.

WORKERS NOT UNPATRIOTIC

"But it is useless to blame the shipyard workers and charge that they are unpatriotic, as the newspapers and magazines have usually done. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker even used 'absenteeism' as a springboard for an attack on unions and on the New Deal depression program. Such statements only aggravate the problem, for they distract attention from the real causes of the trouble and create bitterness among warworkers.

"The personal selfishness of some shipyard workers is probably the least important of the causes of low morale. There are three groups of warworkers who just don't care whether they are on the job regularly or whether they work

(Continued on page 168)



Official OWI Photo

Donald Nelson, chairman of WPB, surrounded by labor advisers. Absenteeism is being met by labor-management committees.

Indicated: NEW SOURCES of Apprentice Supply

ORGANIZED labor, which is charged with the responsibility of training skilled workers in the United States, has worked out a program looking toward keeping the present sound apprenticeship training program in effect. Meetings have been held with representatives of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, which is now operating as a unit of the Manpower Commission. Because this is a mechanics' war, and because, therefore, there is no conflict between the needs of the nation in time of war and in time of peace, the apprenticeship program takes on new significance, its adherents say. Strong direction is given the program by W. F. Patterson, director of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

WOMEN, TOO

Obstacles arising toward the fulfillment of the normal program due to war may be met by uncovering new sources of apprentice supply. The principal sources will come from younger men by lowering the standardized age of apprentices from 18 to 16 years, but there are also other sources of supply, as the following sources show:

- (1) Boys of 16 by lowering standard age of apprentices.
- (2) In some trades, women with aptitude for mechanics.
- (3) Married men of 20 to 30 who have children and are deferred.
- (4) Men classified as ineligible for military service for physical reasons.
- (5) Military personnel returned from active service.

It is pointed out that if the war is of long duration a new generation of skilled men can be produced within a three-year period. Most apprenticeship standards programs of unions in industry require 8,000 hours of training, which is four calendar years, but with the lengthening of the workweek from 40 to 48-50 hours and with the utilization of much overtime, these four calendar years can be cut to three calendar years.

The members of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship have stated: "Even in the midst of the hardest, most merciless and probably the longest war in which this nation has ever been engaged, the committee is convinced that to fail to train the nation's youth is to court eventual disaster. The nation cannot afford to allow this generation of young men to spend all of its time in schools or in dead-end jobs or idleness, waiting for its time to enter the military forces. We need now the goods they can produce. We need the skills they can acquire. We will need those

Now more
than ever apprenticeship must
be maintained for prosecution
of successful war and successful
peace

skills if they are called to military service, but most of all we will need the sound citizens they will be upon restoration of peace."

QUICK PROMOTION

Another idea that has developed rapidly is based upon the quick recognition of special aptitudes by young apprentices. The plan is to provide for quick advancement of apprentices as rapidly as their ability permits. Rapid advancement will be made only upon special examinations.

Thus a boy of special aptitude might graduate from his first year of apprenticeship in nine months; from his second year of apprenticeship in 10 months, and from his third year of apprenticeship in 10 months. In cutting down these three divisions approximately three months, the boy could be graduated in less than three years' time. However, some joint apprenticeship committees believe that if a boy accumulates leisure months in the first three divisions of his apprenticeship, he should stay a longer period in the final or fourth year though he may be working at journeyman's wages.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship has also set up a policy affecting apprentices in the military forces. This policy is:

"Joint apprenticeship committees and apprentice supervisors should be encouraged to maintain close contact with apprentices who enter the military services. Every reasonable effort should be made to have these apprentices assigned to military jobs where their skills can be utilized most effectively and where further training can be obtained. Local joint committees can best judge the amount of credit to be allowed towards completion of apprenticeship and whether these apprentices should be issued a certificate of com-

(Continued on page 168)



Federal Security Agency Photo
ELECTRICAL MAN LEARNS HIS TRADE IN FOUR YEARS OF HARD WORK UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION

Walkie-Talkie Goes to CIVILIAN DEFENSE

THIS is war and anything may happen. Suppose:

The air raid siren sounds, and this time it's the real stuff. The enemy strikes swiftly and effectively. In many sections of the city telephones and water mains are destroyed. Buildings are smashed, gaping holes are torn in the streets.

Many homes have been struck with woe and destruction. The air raid wardens know the particulars but they need trained wreckers, rescue squads, and ambulances to save the wounded and entrapped. At some points fires rage furiously. Many lives, much property will be lost unless communication with the control center can be established. The control center is two or three miles away. To send a messenger, even on a bicycle or car, takes time.

If, however, contact by radio can be made, help may be summoned even faster and more effectively than by telephone. The warden at the scene may call the control center without going back to the sector post, using the "walkie-talkie" he carries on his back. He may be put directly into communication with the mobile forces—fire trucks, emergency medical teams, demolition squads. As they travel to the scene of the disaster they may be advised, through communication with

War Emergency Radio Service organized to meet bombing raids, when they come

wardens along the way, which streets are safe to travel.

COMMUNICATION IS A WEAPON

The War Emergency Radio Service (WERS) is a new system of two-way communication for use of Civilian Defense and other defense forces in local areas. It is rugged, home-grown, highly adaptable and of the greatest use before, during and after an enemy attack or any other local catastrophe.

All radio operating locals of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS have been sent copies of a new fact sheet on the War Emergency Radio Service, with an urgent invitation to serve as recruitment centers. This was sent early in April from the labor division of the Office of Civilian Defense. The locals addressed included our radio broadcasting technicians, and also radio service men, sound and public address, and sound technicians. The OCD hopes that BROTHERHOOD men will form the backbone of

this service in all cities where they are organized. Some locals have already taken the lead in getting the service under way. All communications should be addressed direct to the labor division, Office of Civilian Defense, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. Extra copies of the fact sheet will be sent out as requested.

CALLING I.B.E.W. FRATERNITY

May we also call upon another very important group, members of our FRATERNITY OF THE AIR (off the air for the duration) to join a service of great importance, which will give them added pleasure of enjoying their hobby again. Some of these men are not members of radio locals. They are advised to volunteer through their local defense councils, or to write the OCD labor division for the fact sheet and other information.

The Federal Communications Commission shares responsibility with the OCD on this new service, and has assigned to WERS a number of frequencies, the more important being from 112 to 116 megacycles. In this range there will be three bands of several channels each, up to 14 available channels. It is asserted that there will be no practical limit to the system's flexibility.

Here are some uses, as shown in the fact sheet:

1. One band connects the local Civilian Defense control center with the district control center and so reinforces the community's outside communications.
2. A second band connects the local control center with local fixed points such as wardens' posts, fire houses, hospitals, public utilities, and industrial plants.
3. A third band connects mobile forces like fire trucks and emergency medical teams with the control center. This band can also connect with walkie-talkies.

With transmitters using no more than 25 watts input power, giving a communicating range of approximately 10 miles, this service can operate without aiding the enemy, when more powerful transmitters will have to go off the air.

It can reach many points simultaneously. For example, the district warning center can reach all local control centers; the local centers in turn can call all warden posts at once. This will take the place of the cumbersome telephone cascade system.

Calls to one point can be heard by others on the same wavelength, leading to their giving assistance to others, or better protection to their own forces.

The enemy can't put it out of action. A few sets may be destroyed, which can be replaced, but the system will keep operating.

One of the greatest advantages is in enabling mobile forces to keep in contact with their base.

Among the strategic points in the community which will be connected in by way of two-way communication will be hospitals, industrial plants, railroad yards, docks, bridges and public utilities. Large industrial plants will be able to call for aid, or to keep in touch with plant protection volunteers who are equipped with

(Continued on page 176)



OCD Photo

War Emergency Radio Service operators on duty in a fire station, ready to carry on communication in case the telephone system is knocked out at any point in their area.

A. F. OF L. Girds to Stabilize SOCIAL SECURITY

THE American Federation of Labor announced plans for immediate presentation to Congress of specific legislation carrying out President Roosevelt's newly announced program to banish the fear of want and dependency in America.

"The fact that President Roosevelt had the foresight early in the war to authorize study and concrete planning for social security will create confidence on the home front and the fighting front alike," A. F. of L. President William Green declared.

"To keep this confidence and to assure the highest possible morale, prompt action to put the President's program into effect is required. As the strain of war grows more tense, as our people are forced to abandon their personal plans to carry out the plans of military necessity, every American wants and needs to know that definite provisions are being made for his security in the future.

FREEDOM INCLUDES SECURITY

"The report on social insurance transmitted by President Roosevelt to Congress makes recommendations which emphasize the prime importance of jobs for able-bodied persons, social insurance for emergencies that interrupt earnings of self-dependent workers, and public welfare provisions for the handicapped and

President Green addresses communication to all unions asking for aid to amend present Social Security Act

needy disabled. Such provisions are essential to the kind of freedoms we are struggling to assure all persons.

"The American Federation of Labor in its last convention made its paramount legislative objective the amendment of the Social Security Act to expand and unify social insurance provisions into a federal system. We propose to extend old age coverage to agricultural and domestic workers, to self-employed persons, to lay employees of religious and educational agencies, to the employees of the TVA, and to state and municipal employees when contracts seeking such coverage are negotiated.

"We propose federal unemployment compensation with uniform qualifications and benefits to cover employment regardless of the number of workers employed. Experience has demonstrated that social insurance must be on a national basis paralleling our national labor mar-

ket throughout the nation. Administration must be unified in accord with principles and procedures determined nationally but decentralized for practical operation.

"We wish to maintain the above benefits for those in the armed services.

SICK BENEFITS URGED

"The federation believes that compensation for loss of earnings should be paid workers who have been permanently or temporarily disabled. The federation is anxious as soon as possible to include in social insurance provisions for medical benefits in addition to cash payments for disability. The principles and procedures to be followed in connection with medical benefits should be developed with the cooperation of the professions concerned.

"The federation is greatly concerned that the Employment Service be continued on a national basis in order to coordinate regional and local labor markets so that the full range of employment possibilities may be available to workers and managements. The federation has urged that public welfare provisions should also be broadened and made effectively equal for all citizens needing aid. Aid to states with low per capita incomes should be increased proportionately.

"Adequate social insurance is the first step in postwar planning for labor and is equally essential as a guarantee for the maintenance of private industries. Insurance is our modern method of providing against emergencies. As workers' incomes are not large enough to permit them to buy insurance individually their needs must be met by collective insurance under public administration.

END-OF-WAR ADJUSTMENTS

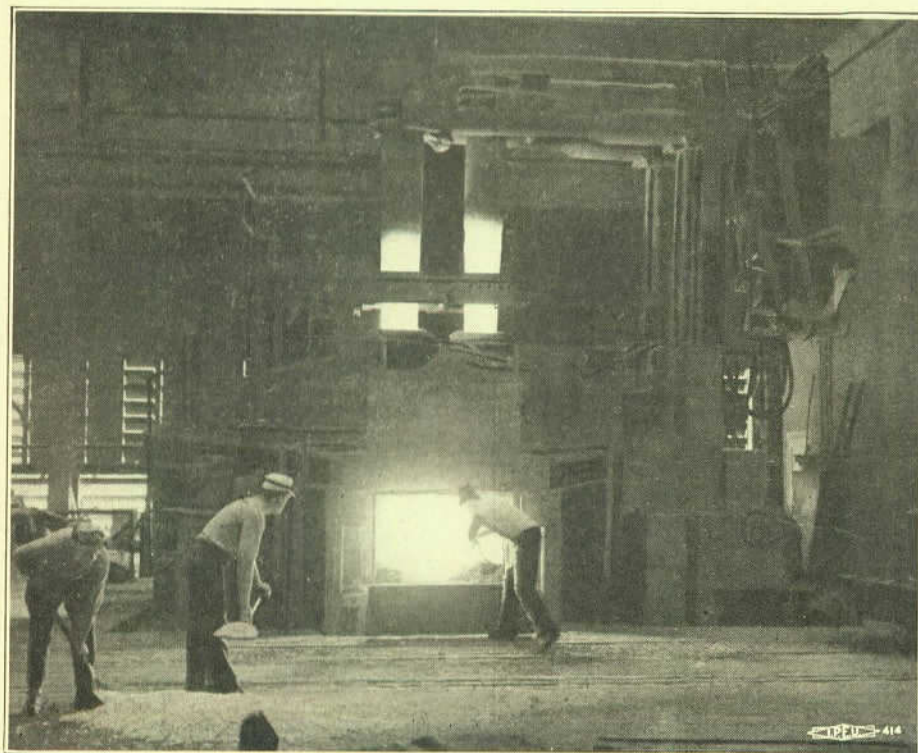
"With the end of the war will come reconversion of industries to peacetime production and demobilization of armed forces. The number of persons leaving one job and looking for another will reach proportions never before handled.

"By the end of this year our national work force will approach 63 millions with scarcely half employed on civilian production. We shall desperately need both an adequate national employment service and social insurance to see workers through these emergencies. Now is the time to accumulate funds when everybody is working, for social insurance must be paid for mainly by workers out of wages and by employers out of production, supplemented by public funds.

"Social welfare policies and the nation's fiscal needs are not in conflict, for the five or six additional billions in revenue from social security contributions will be invested in federal bonds.

"The President's statesmanship in authorizing these studies which point to specific recommendations, commends itself to all responsible labor leaders as well as to all groups of citizens concerned for maintaining personal and economic freedom under democratic institutions.

(Continued on page 169)



Men at work in war plants need the assurance of security when war effort closes.

THE war effort needs the enthusiastic support of every electrical worker in America during this hour of uncertainty. This is our war and we are going to win or die, perhaps both. We are humans, not machines. We love appreciation and we expect it. We live in America and not in Germany.

Such thoughts were expressed in the faces of our members who filled the auditorium of the Labor Temple as Mayor William F. Devin, on behalf of the Seattle Civilian War Commission, presented to the members of the Electrical Workers Union No. 77 a plaque as the War Commission's award of merit for work in restoring electric light and power service following the recent sleet storm in Seattle.

Seattle is the birthplace of the Flying Fortress which is making history throughout the world. We know what those flying battleships can do to the enemy and we were prepared to receive a fleet of suicide planes from Japan when the storm came. Our members came in from all parts of the state; there were 50 men from Coulee and Bonneville; a line truck and several linemen from Tacoma. We went to work

HONOR PLAQUE *Awarded*

Flying Fortress Union

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77

Men who keep
wires at Seattle to airplane
plants alive given proud recog-
nition

as though we had been visited by a
thousand enemy planes.

QUICK ACTION IN EMERGENCY

Service was restored to nearly all factories and homes within 36 hours although it took two weeks to rebuild the systems. Nearly every home in Seattle receives service from the distribution systems in

two directions around each block. The storm proved the dependability of electric service. There was but a fraction of a per cent of service interruption. There are 30,000 all-electric homes in Seattle that can't warm even a cup of water without electricity, and over 78,000 homes equipped with electric ranges.

A man living in a home equipped with an electric range happened to be unlucky; the wires were down on both sides of his house. When he saw the primaries burning in the streets it may have reminded him of following a gold rush in Alaska—the stampede cooking beside the trail over open camp fires, so he cut up some wood or old furniture from the basement and made a fire in the foot of snow on his lawn and cooked his dinner. That was a fine outing for the old "sourdough," and it made good newspaper copy. We linemen knew that it was a gross exaggeration of average conditions.

One thing that was not exaggerated was the ice-covered poles. Our most hazardous task during the first night and day was climbing the ice-covered poles and cutting down broken wires dangerous to the public. Linemen who have worked sleet storms in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Oregon vow that they have never climbed poles more completely covered with ice than the 50 to 90-foot poles that were climbed to clear primary wires and repair transmission circuits that were down. Hundreds of live wires burning in the streets were dangerous. However, there were no reports of accidents.

It was not generally known that the transmission circuits connecting Seattle with Tacoma and other power plants were down. Our men repaired those lines and transmission circuits to war factories in Seattle before men could be transported through the snow to man the factories. Air raid wardens having the authority of city police during an emergency did a fine job standing guard over live wires in the streets.

VICTORY TOGETHER

As a well-known victory handbook, "You Can Defend America," puts it: "Civilian and soldier must fight shoulder to shoulder. The battle line runs through every camp, every office, every factory, every farm. It is a daily battle. It takes courage, imagination. You've got to be tough inside. You've got to work hard, think straight, and live clean."

A transcribed broadcast of the presentation was given Saturday evening at 6:15, March 6, over KIRO.

(Continued on page 164)

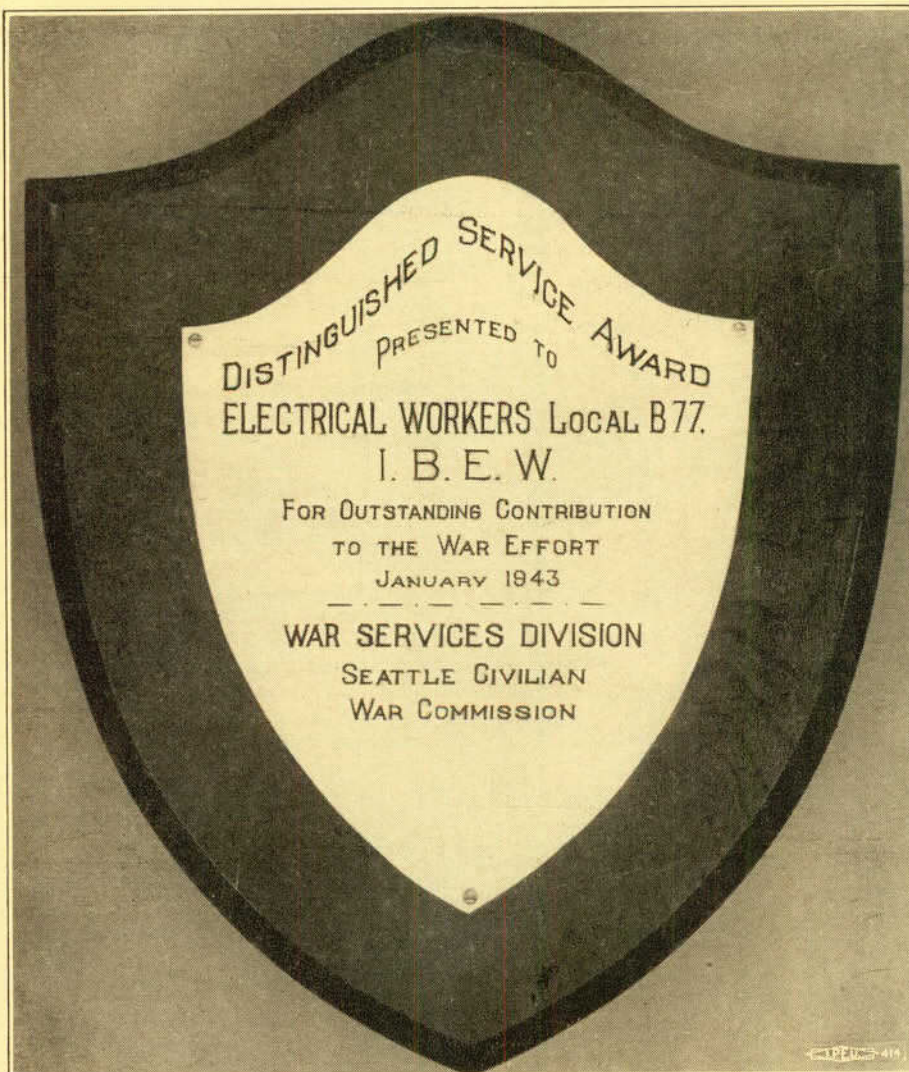


Photo by Jesse E. Ebert

Plaque presented by Civilian War Commission to L. U. No. 77, I. B. E. W., for outstanding contribution to war effort.

Effort to Visualize HOME of FUTURE

WHAT will the future bring to the electrical industry and to the I. B. E. W.? Members are hard at it now—swamped in a maze of defense work, but when the war is ended, what then? Will a great many of the Brotherhood be forced to lapse into a pool of unemployment? All indications point to the fact that we are moving swiftly toward an electrical age and I. B. E. W.'s future is assured because the industry is expanding so rapidly. Despite preoccupation of war work, with inventors keyed to the utmost peak of producing material of war—electrical miracles of invention are taking place every day and the home of the future rises in prospect as an ideal, representing the maximum in comfort and convenience.

In the house of the future music will come from the walls and ceiling as one relaxes on a built-in sofa, watching on a nearby television screen, a conductor leading a symphony orchestra hundreds of miles away.

Rooms without a single radiator will be warm in winter and in the summer, without benefit of fans or open windows, will be pleasantly cool.

There will be housing improvements and miraculous innovations that seem peculiar to read of now, but which in the postwar future, will be as commonplace as electric lights or modern plumbing.

Many of these marvels of the house of the future have been described for us by Herman Kogan in a recent issue of the *Chicago Sun*. He gives us a look into the American home, say of a few years after the war, which he explains will be available to all at normal price ranges. As one Chicago architect has described it: "All the large plants which have recently been built to make the materials of war will easily convert to making devices for living comfort. There will be a great demand and the supply will be large. Consequently, the present top prices for these unique things will come down to where most people can afford them."

WHAT LEADING ARCHITECTS SAY

The Architectural Forum gives the ideas of some of the leading architects on this house of the future:

It will have less wasted space. Dining rooms will be virtually eliminated, kitchens will be more compact, small homes will lose their habitual block shapes and may even become serpentine. Less wood, plaster and brick will be used in building individual houses, and more concrete, light metals, magnesium, plastics and even fibrous materials will be used.

There will be walls of plastics or light metal which can be removed to make

Electricity to play master role. Push-buttons displaced by photo-electric cell.

one large room of three small ones or put up to make three out of one.

Electric light push-buttons will be a thing of the past for houses will be lighted by operation of electric eyes attuned to outside variations in daylight.

Here is a happy note for hay fever sufferers. In the summer small houses and apartments will be cooled by air-conditioning systems, which will filter out pollens of hay fever and asthma. In the winter, heat will come by means of electric coils, from the walls, the floors and ceilings.

CALLING ALL HOUSEWIVES

And happy day for the housewife! Here are some of the gadgets that builders promise in the house of the future:

Automatic dishwashers which will dry and store the stacks of plates.

Garbage removers in the form of drawers beneath the kitchen sink into which refuse can be placed and sent down a chute or through special pipes to a central sewer.

Incinerator pockets in several spots throughout the wonder house to destroy refuse.

A laundry unit which can wash dirty clothes in three minutes.

Pneumatic doors that won't slam on the children's fingers.

Nonslip floors of hard rubber, which will require no varnishing or waxing.

Refrigerators with ice water taps, shaved-ice spouts, transparent doors, more storage space.

Electric kitchens, featuring electric ranges on which heat will be supplied by coils and which will have automatic controllers to regulate the heat and cooking time.

Along the walls, in combination with the heating and air-conditioning grilles, automatic vacuum cleaners operated by the press of a button.

The above are just some of the remarkable items promised for the postwar days. Plastics, one of the wonders of the present age, will fit into a large space in the picture of the future home. To their thousands of present uses, from combs to essential parts of modern battleships, will be added infinitely more. Plastic textiles used in drape curtains will resist dirt and grease. Refrigerators, interior trimmings, door knobs, door handles, cabinets, even furniture will be made of plastics.

Another innovation in the dream house



Houses of the future derived from modernistic exhibition will still be electrical houses.

of the future, will be wall pieces, such as chests and cabinets and even larger sofas that will be built in as part of the house. There is no need for housewives who delight in changing their furniture around to get upset at this prospect for if the buyer wishes she can get from the prefabricated house manufacturers, removable walls. Then with a little assistance, whenever a rearrangement is desired, the whole wall can be moved around.

Beds in the new homes will have adjustable padded headboards and footbars with blankets on roller springs. Wider use of electric blankets with adjustable thermostatic equipment is also predicted by the architects.

It is planned that entire bathrooms and kitchens will come "packaged," that is, in prefabricated forms. They will be set up as units, to be installed where and how the homeowner wishes. A terrific boom in prefabricated housing is expected after the war, although some architects hold that many people will prefer homes that they can help design rather than accept the set forms designed by the factories.

Styles of the houses of the future may be varied as the ways of improving them. Some will be weird affairs in projected designs, which prove, upon close inspection, to be intelligently planned. There will be homes with glass walls, others with roofs of stainless steel, houses which look like Eskimo igloos but are made of light metals that can be set up in an hour.

Architects are convinced that no matter what the shape, size or color of the homes and apartment houses of the future, they will be as much of an improvement over modern dwellings, as today's automobiles are over those of the pre-war period of the first World War.

In that brave new world to come the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is assured its place in the sun, for all progress seems destined along

(Continued on page 172)

Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the executive council as per Article IX, Section 1 of the I. B. E. W. Constitution:

Resolution

TO POSTPONE THE 1943 CONVENTION AND TRANSFER THE MONEY IN THE CONVENTION FUND TO THE PENSION FUND

Whereas the next regular convention of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS is scheduled to be held in San Francisco, Calif., on September 20, 1943; and

Whereas at the present time we are engaged in an all-out war and are attempting in every way to maintain all the manpower possible on the jobs; and

Whereas if a convention were held it would necessarily take many skilled men from their work and thus cripple the war effort; and

Whereas the authorities have requested that large gatherings be eliminated as much as possible; and

Whereas our Pension Fund is fast reaching the point where it will be necessary to invoke the constitutional provision to levy an assessment to replenish this fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 1943 convention be postponed until 1945 and that in 1945 the convention shall convene in September in San Francisco, Calif.; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of our BROTHERHOOD be authorized to transfer all money now in the Convention Fund and any money due the Convention Fund up to and including August 31, 1943, to the Pension Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Executive Council submit this Resolution to a referendum vote of the local unions of our BROTHERHOOD.

| L. U. | Location | In Favor | Opposed |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| B-1 | St. Louis, Mo. | 1487 | 0 |
| B-2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 494 | 0 |
| B-3 | New York, N. Y. | 10353 | 0 |
| 4 | New Orleans, N. Y. | 7 | 0 |
| B-5 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 774 | 18 |
| 6 | San Francisco, Calif. | 2040 | 0 |
| 7 | Springfield, Mass. | 0 | 121 |
| 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 255 | 0 |
| B-9 | Chicago, Ill. | 3127 | 3 |
| B-11 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 4401 | 0 |
| 12 | Pueblo, Colo. | 20 | 0 |
| 16 | Evansville, Ind. | 1008 | 0 |
| B-17 | Detroit, Mich. | 837 | 0 |
| B-18 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 1825 | 0 |
| 22 | Omaha, Nebr. | 42 | 0 |
| D-23 | St. Paul, Minn. | 599 | 0 |
| B-25 | Long Island, N. Y. | 175 | 0 |
| 26 | Washington, D. C. | 640 | 0 |
| B-28 | Baltimore, Md. | 345 | 0 |
| 30 | Erie, Pa. | 100 | 56 |
| B-31 | Duluth, Minn. | 570 | 0 |
| B-32 | Lima, Ohio | 53 | 2 |
| 33 | New Castle, Pa. | 14 | 0 |
| B-34 | Peoria, Ill. | 154 | 0 |
| 37 | New Britain, Conn. | 23 | 0 |
| B-38 | Cleveland, Ohio | 14 | 1101 |
| B-39 | Cleveland, Ohio | 65 | 0 |
| 40 | Hollywood, Calif. | 629 | 0 |
| 41 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 334 | 0 |
| B-43 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 48 | 5 |
| 45 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 18 | 0 |
| B-48 | Portland, Oreg. | 3424 | 12 |
| B-50 | Oakland, Calif. | 291 | 0 |
| 52 | Newark, N. J. | 570 | 0 |
| 54 | Columbus, Ohio | 40 | 0 |
| 55 | Des Moines, Iowa | 37 | 0 |
| B-56 | Erie, Pa. | 51 | 5 |
| B-57 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 61 | 0 |
| B-58 | Detroit, Mich. | 1281 | 0 |
| 60 | San Antonio, Texas | 45 | 0 |
| 64 | Youngstown, Ohio | 47 | 0 |
| B-65 | Butte, Mont. | 0 | 201 |
| B-66 | Houston, Texas | 1026 | 0 |
| 67 | Quincy, Ill. | 31 | 0 |
| 68 | Denver, Colo. | 248 | 0 |

| L. U. | Location | In Favor | Opposed | L. U. | Location | In Favor | Opposed |
|-------|-------------------------|----------|---------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| 70 | Washington, D. C. | 50 | 0 | B-263 | Balse, Idaho | 53 | 0 |
| 72 | Waco, Texas | 17 | 0 | 284 | Pittsfield, Mass. | 63 | 0 |
| B-76 | Tacoma, Wash. | 997 | 0 | B-288 | Waterloo, Iowa | 17 | 2 |
| B-77 | Seattle, Wash. | 1386 | 63 | B-289 | Durham, N. C. | 23 | 0 |
| B-79 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 25 | 0 | 291 | Boise, Idaho | 14 | 0 |
| 80 | Norfolk, Va. | 58 | 0 | B-292 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 0 | 448 |
| 82 | Dayton, Ohio | 138 | 0 | 293 | Columbus, Ohio | 16 | 1 |
| B-84 | Atlanta, Ga. | 96 | 4 | 295 | Little Rock, Ark. | 33 | 3 |
| B-86 | Rochester, N. Y. | 262 | 0 | 296 | Berlin, N. H. | 9 | 0 |
| 87 | Newark, Ohio | 7 | 0 | B-297 | Harvey, N. Dak. | 0 | 8 |
| 88 | Chillicothe, Ohio | 60 | 0 | B-300 | Montpelier, Vt. | 142 | 0 |
| B-90 | New Haven, Conn. | 169 | 0 | 301 | Texarkana, Texas | 52 | 0 |
| 96 | Worcester, Mass. | 184 | 0 | B-302 | Richmond, Calif. | 0 | 837 |
| B-98 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 576 | 0 | 303 | St. Catharines, Ont. | 9 | 1 |
| 99 | Providence, R. I. | 265 | 0 | B-304 | Topeka, Kans. | 507 | 0 |
| 100 | Fresno, Calif. | 99 | 0 | B-305 | Ft. Wayne, Ind. | 25 | 0 |
| B-102 | Paterson, N. J. | 170 | 0 | B-306 | Akron, Ohio | 47 | 0 |
| 103 | Boston, Mass. | 930 | 0 | 308 | St. Petersburg, Fla. | 79 | 0 |
| 104 | Boston, Mass. | 47 | 10 | B-309 | E. St. Louis, Ill. | 0 | 654 |
| B-105 | Hamilton, Ont. | 16 | 2 | 311 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 123 | 0 |
| B-107 | Grand Rapids, Mich. | 120 | 0 | 312 | Spencer, N. C. | 85 | 0 |
| 110 | St. Paul, Minn. | 268 | 0 | 313 | Wilmington, Del. | 0 | 76 |
| 111 | Denver, Colo. | 171 | 0 | B-316 | Nashville, Tenn. | 45 | 0 |
| 113 | Colorado Springs, Colo. | 62 | 0 | 317 | Huntington, W. Va. | 118 | 12 |
| 114 | Ft. Dodge, Iowa | 40 | 0 | 318 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 46 | 0 |
| 116 | Ft. Worth, Texas | 82 | 13 | 322 | Casper, Wyo. | 6 | 0 |
| 117 | Elgin, Ill. | 11 | 3 | 323 | W. Palm Beach, Fla. | 30 | 0 |
| B-120 | London, Ont. | 26 | 0 | 325 | Binghamton, N. Y. | 100 | 0 |
| 121 | Washington, D. C. | 118 | 0 | 326 | Lawrence, Mass. | 0 | 741 |
| 122 | Great Falls, Mont. | 29 | 4 | B-327 | Dover, N. J. | 0 | 9 |
| B-124 | Kansas City, Mo. | 394 | 0 | 328 | Oswego, N. Y. | 71 | 0 |
| B-125 | Portland, Oreg. | 1297 | 0 | 329 | Shreveport, La. | 125 | 0 |
| 129 | Elyria, Ohio | 32 | 3 | B-330 | Webster, S. Dak. | 9 | 0 |
| B-130 | New Orleans, La. | 275 | 0 | 331 | Rocky Mount, N. C. | 54 | 0 |
| 133 | Middletown, N. Y. | 13 | 0 | 332 | San Jose, Calif. | 48 | 3 |
| B-134 | Chicago, Ill. | 5862 | 0 | B-333 | Portland, Maine | 0 | 252 |
| 135 | LaCrosse, Wis. | 29 | 0 | 335 | Boston, Mass. | 34 | 0 |
| B-136 | Birmingham, Ala. | 50 | 0 | B-340 | Sacramento, Calif. | 456 | 0 |
| B-138 | Hamilton, Ont., Can. | 43 | 0 | 341 | Livingston, Mont. | 21 | 0 |
| 139 | Elmira, N. Y. | 26 | 0 | B-345 | Mobile, Ala. | 4 | 0 |
| 141 | Wheeling, W. Va. | 40 | 0 | B-346 | North Platte, Nebr. | 8 | 0 |
| 143 | Harrisburg, Pa. | 0 | 50 | B-347 | Des Moines, Iowa | 36 | 0 |
| B-145 | Rock Island, Ill. | 180 | 0 | 348 | Calgary, Alta. | 207 | 0 |
| 146 | Decatur, Ill. | 74 | 0 | 349 | Miami, Fla. | 285 | 0 |
| 152 | Deer Lodge, Mont. | 52 | 0 | 350 | Hannibal, Mo. | 118 | 0 |
| B-153 | South Bend, Ind. | 19 | 1 | 351 | Olean, N. Y. | 27 | 0 |
| 156 | Ft. Worth, Texas | 387 | 0 | 352 | Lansing, Mich. | 190 | 0 |
| 158 | Green Bay, Wis. | 11 | 3 | 353 | Toronto, Ont. | 373 | 0 |
| B-160 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 0 | 902 | B-354 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 111 | 0 |
| B-163 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 127 | 0 | B-356 | Washburn, N. Dak. | 17 | 0 |
| 164 | Jersey City, N. J. | 454 | 0 | B-359 | Miami, Fla. | 113 | 0 |
| 166 | Schenectady, N. Y. | 47 | 0 | 360 | Oakland, Calif. | 168 | 0 |
| 174 | Warren, Pa. | 10 | 0 | 362 | Washington, D. C. | 17 | 0 |
| 175 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 26 | 8 | 365 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 90 | 0 |
| 176 | Joliet, Ill. | 32 | 0 | 366 | Two Harbors, Minn. | 37 | 0 |
| B-180 | Vallejo, Calif. | 70 | 0 | 367 | Easton, Pa. | 16 | 0 |
| 181 | Utica, N. Y. | 130 | 0 | B-369 | Louisville, Ky. | 643 | 0 |
| 183 | Lexington, Ky. | 20 | 1 | 370 | Twin Falls, Idaho | 33 | 0 |
| 185 | Helena, Mont. | 6 | 20 | B-372 | Boone, Iowa | 33 | 0 |
| 187 | Oshkosh, Wis. | 16 | 0 | 373 | Saranac Lake, N. Y. | 14 | 0 |
| 191 | Everett, Wash. | 36 | 0 | 375 | Allentown, Pa. | 17 | 6 |
| 193 | Springfield, Ill. | 125 | 0 | 377 | Lynn, Mass. | 64 | 0 |
| 194 | Shreveport, La. | 17 | 2 | 378 | Wausau, Wis. | 22 | 0 |
| 195 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 18 | 0 | 379 | Charlottesville, N. C. | 47 | 0 |
| B-196 | Rockford, Ill. | 285 | 0 | 382 | Columbia, S. C. | 17 | 0 |
| 197 | Bloomington, Ill. | 25 | 0 | 384 | Muskogee, Okla. | 14 | 0 |
| B-202 | San Francisco, Calif. | 602 | 0 | B-388 | Charleroi, Pa. | 7 | 0 |
| B-203 | Devils Lake, N. Dak. | 9 | 0 | 389 | Glens Falls, N. Y. | 8 | 0 |
| 209 | Logansport, Ind. | 48 | 0 | 390 | Port Arthur, Texas | 60 | 0 |
| 210 | Atlantic City, N. J. | 196 | 49 | 393 | Havre, Mont. | 12 | 0 |
| 211 | Atlantic City, N. J. | 65 | 0 | 394 | Auburn, N. Y. | 11 | 1 |
| B-212 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 367 | 0 | B-395 | Dickinson, N. Dak. | 10 | 0 |
| B-213 | Vancouver, B. C. | 465 | 0 | 396 | Boston, Mass. | 76 | 0 |
| 214 | Chicago, Ill. | 147 | 1 | 397 | Baiboa, C. Z. | 365 | 0 |
| 215 | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 50 | 0 | 398 | Charleston, S. C. | 54 | 3 |
| B-220 | Clifton Forge, Va. | 23 | 0 | 400 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 43 | 0 |
| 223 | Brockton, Mass. | 27 | 8 | 403 | Norfolk, Va. | 22 | 0 |
| B-224 | New Bedford, Mass. | 17 | 2 | 404 | Corner Brook, Nfld. | 17 | 0 |
| 229 | York, Pa. | 15 | 5 | 405 | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 21 | 0 |
| 230 | Victoria, B. C. | 193 | 0 | 406 | Stratford, Ont. | 27 | 0 |
| B-232 | Kaukauna, Wis. | 10 | 1 | B-407 | Greensboro, N. C. | 60 | 0 |
| 235 | Taunton, Mass. | 18 | 0 | 408 | Missoula, Mont. | 57 | 2 |
| B-236 | Streator, Ill. | 17 | 0 | 409 | Winnipeg, Man. | 73 | 4 |
| 237 | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 31 | 0 | B-410 | Ashland, Ky. | 25 | 1 |
| 238 | Asheville, N. C. | 25 | 0 | B-412 | Kansas City, Mo. | 105 | 0 |
| B-239 | Jamestown, N. Dak. | 12 | 0 | 413 | Santa Barbara, Calif. | 144 | 0 |
| 241 | Ithaca, N. Y. | 20 | 2 | B-414 | Lancaster, Pa. | 87 | 0 |
| B-244 | Lincoln, Nebr. | 51 | 2 | 415 | Cheyenne, Wyo. | 13 | 0 |
| 245 | Toledo, Ohio | 210 | 20 | 416 | Bozeman, Mont. | 50 | 0 |
| B-246 | Steubenville, Ohio | 1 | 30 | 417 | Coffeyville, Kans. | 23 | 0 |
| 256 | Fitchburg, Mass. | 22 | 0 | B-420 | Waterbury, Conn. | 120 | 0 |
| B-258 | Troy, Ohio | 19 | 0 | 421 | Concord, N. H. | 12 | 0 |
| 259 | Salem, Mass. | 32 | 0 | B-423 | Mobridge, S. Dak. | 25 | 2 |
| B-263 | Dubuque, Iowa | 18 | 0 | 424 | Edmonton, Alta. | 24 | 0 |
| 265 | Lincoln, Nebr. | 9 | 3 | 425 | Fairmont, W. Va. | 12 | 0 |
| 269 | Trenton, N. J. | 117 | 0 | 427 | Springfield, Ill. | 42 | 0 |
| 271 | Wichita, Kans. | 90 | 5 | 428 | Bakersfield, Calif. | 60 | 0 |
| B-273 | Galion, Ohio | 12 | 0 | B-429 | Nashville, Tenn. | 51 | 2 |
| 275 | Muskegon, Mich. | 23 | 0 | 430 | Racine, Wis. | 21 | 0 |
| B-276 | Superior, Wis. | 216 | 0 | B-431 | Mason City, Iowa | 92 | 0 |
| B-277 | Port of New York, N. Y. | 51 | 7 | B-434 | Douglas, Ariz. | 84 | 0 |
| 278 | Corpus Christi, Texas | 41 | 4 | B-435 | Winnipeg, Man. | 46 | 0 |
| B-279 | So. Boston, Va. | 16 | 0 | 436 | El Dorado, Ark. | 58 | 0 |
| 280 | Salem, Oreg. | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| 281 | Anderson, Ind. | 15 | 0 | | | | |

(Continued on page 171)

Fee Taking REGULATED

by Executive Council

Minutes of Regular Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

THE first 1943 quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council of the I. B. E. W. convened March 1, 1943, at 10 a. m.

The session was called to order by Chairman Paulsen. On roll call all members reported present, to wit:

C. M. Paulsen
C. F. Preller
Charles Foehn
D. W. Tracy
F. L. Kelley
William G. Shord
D. A. Manning
J. L. McBride
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

The minutes of the December, 1942, council meeting were read and approved.

The chairman appointed F. L. Kelley and C. F. Preller as the committee on audit, to examine the I. B. E. W. audit for the fourth quarter of 1942, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Company, certified public accountants employed by the executive council, and to report their findings to the council before adjournment.

The chairman referred the audit of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the last half of 1942, as submitted by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Company, certified public accountants, to the committee on audit, with instructions that the committee report their findings back to the council, for the council to act upon the report and present a report to the trustees of the E. W. B. A. at the regular semi-annual meeting of the trustees.

PENSION ELIGIBLES

The pension applications of the following members were examined:

| | Formerly of L. U. No. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. O. Baquette, Ernest | 561 |
| I. O. Brown, William H. | 58 |
| I. O. Dilley, William M. | 52 |
| I. O. Doorley, Stephen J. | 468 |
| L. O. Douglas, Walter | 3 |
| I. O. Gibson, William I. | 348 |
| I. O. Weldenfels, F. G. | 134 |
| I. O. Walker, James S. | 39 |
| I. O. Wickham, William L. | 151 |
| I. O. Yutmeyer, Simon | 858 |
| I. O. Zurbuchen, William G. | 125 |

L. U. No.

1 Joerding, Charles H.
3 Funke, Arthur E.
3 McDonald, Peter J.
3 Minet, Harry C.
3 Neale, William H.
3 Schroff, Charles J.

Large grist
of business transacted at
March meeting of I.B.E.W.
governing body

L. U. No.

3 Speidel, George
3 Warch, Jacob
4 Rendelhuber, William G.
9 Bachman, Edward
9 Devlin, Frederick T.
9 Premo, Albert H.
9 Willson, Charles L.
26 Robey, Lemuel
38 Petersen, Charles
52 Crozier, Robert C., Sr.
52 Miller, Fred L.
58 Clark, Frank
65 Brimson, Robert J.
65 Nesbitt, Fred W.
79 Dibble, James E.
79 McIntyre, Abe
98 Long, Frank B.
104 MacDonald, Frank C.
122 France, Clyde R.
124 Lewis, Tom
134 Bedgood, Theodore
134 Davis, Arthur S.
134 Dohney, Lawrence E.
134 Hahne, William
134 Mayers, Andrew D.
134 Merrick, H. E.
134 Sayers, Bartley F.
134 Shuffin, H. W.
166 Sommers, John
183 Frazer, William R.
200 Platt, David
212 Liebenrood, Arthur
214 Carpino, Louis
394 Welts, Harry J.
403 Rowley, James E.
434 McCunniff, J. C.
500 Peterson, Albert
501 Regan, Edward C.
537 Bresseur, Teleshpore
697 Dierhimer, John P.
902 Tysk, Erick A.
918 Carlier, Philip
1002 Shaughnessy, F. H.
1245 Duffin, George

The above applications having been made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and the official records having supported the applicants' claims as to pension age and continuous standing in the BROTHERHOOD, it was decreed, upon motion which was carried, that the applications of the aforementioned members be approved, and that the names of these applicants be placed upon the pension roll; the pension payments to begin when the applicant has filled out and filed with the International Secretary the special withdrawal card which is to be sent him by the I. S.

The pension applications of Henry E. Miller, I. O.; L. H. Nichols, L. U. No. 28; John Eugene Kraft, L. U. No. 58; Thomas



CHARLES N. PAULSEN, Chairman, I. E. C.

Rourke, L. U. No. 536, and Herman Richter, L. U. No. 902, were examined, as were the official records of these applicants. In each case the applicant furnished sufficient documentary evidence to substantiate his claim to having attained the pension age as required by the constitution; therefore, their applications were approved and their names are to be placed upon the pension roll; their pension payments to begin when they have filled out and filed with the International Secretary the special withdrawal card which is to be sent them by the I. S.

The application for pension of Ora E. Reynolds, Card No. 229355, L. U. No. 197, was denied because of an arrearage in October, 1929, which does not give him sufficient continuous standing in the BROTHERHOOD to allow for granting him the pension.

The application for pension of John Kinney, Card No. 233881, L. U. No. 713, was denied because of an arrearage in January, 1928, which does not give him sufficient continuous standing in the BROTHERHOOD to allow for granting him the pension.

The application for pension of Charles J. Riley, Card No. 886, L. U. 130, was denied because of an arrearage in December, 1928, which does not give him sufficient continuous standing in the BROTHERHOOD to allow for granting him the pension.

MILITARY SERVICE CARDS

Business Manager H. Hudson, L. U. 369, Louisville, Ky., appeared before the council in regard to the eligibility of Brothers W. Keith Autz and James E. Weedman to the benefits of the active military card. The evidence presented by Brother Hudson was examined by the council, and it was decided that these members are to be placed on the BROTHERHOOD's active military card list, as pro-

(Continued on page 170)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., April, 1943

No. 4

Economic Planning It has now been 13 years since the American Federation of Labor first issued its pronouncement on economic planning. This action was taken in Boston at the annual convention in 1930. The convention said: "We believe that what is needed is not a revolutionary program or the rise of many new agencies but over-all planning based upon knowledge of significant trends so that existing agencies may function effectively and cooperate in carrying through a program for human progress."

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1942, the president of the A. F. of L. was authorized to appoint a post-war planning committee. This has been done, with Matthew Woll as chairman. Thus labor has become a pioneer in a new field, as it has often done in the past.

Unfortunately, economic planning has been given a bad name through the trickery of words. Because Russia had a five-year plan and Hitler had a four-year plan, some labor persons confuse economic planning with the rigid blueprint of the future made by these totalitarian countries. The truth is economic planning has nothing to do with plans in one sense; that is, rigid blueprints. Economic planning is an approach to a problem on the basis of securing the maximum of information which affects a decision. This seems only a matter of good sense and practice.

Now a number of labor leaders have joined with a number of business men and farm leaders to issue a declaration of purpose in respect to the national economy of the present rather than of the immediate future. This declaration sets up five principal goals as the sensible course. These are:

1. Full employment;
2. High purchasing power with a better distribution system;
3. A national security program;
4. Collective bargaining;
5. And collective responsibility.

No citizen of the United States should be indifferent to this declaration. Not for the sake of the declaration

itself, but for the sake of the tremendous significance lying in the fact that business men and labor leaders and farm leaders have agreed upon certain principles. This alone establishes unity in a period of great flux and uncertainty.

Inflation The American Federation of Labor spends a portion of its "Monthly Survey" in analyzing the present situation in regard to inflation. The federation shows that cost of living is now 22 per cent of the pre-war level. The federation says:

"Labor voluntarily accepted wage stabilization at great sacrifice because we know what inflation means and are ready to do all we can to stop it. But labor's sacrifice alone has not and cannot stop inflation. Our sacrifice will be in vain if the bills now before Congress raise prices of farm products as they are intended to do. If this happens, food costs for every family will go up.

"Living costs have gone upward steadily in spite of efforts to stop the rise. The first retail price control, imposed in May, 1942, when living costs were already 17.6 above pre-war, did not check, but only slowed rise. Wage stabilization and food price controls of last October failed to halt it. Cost of living in January, 1943, was 4 per cent above last May and 1.3 per cent above October. If the bills in Congress to raise farm prices are passed, we will have far greater inflation, cutting still further into workers' living standards.

"An anti-inflation program must be one of equal sacrifice for all groups, as originally planned in the President's program of April, 1942. From 1939 to 1942 per capita net farm income has increased 128 per cent, while the factory workers' weekly income has risen only 49 per cent. Yet farmers have gone to Congress insisting on further general price increases while workers have accepted wage stabilization."

Who Represents Whom? Certain congressmen are defending a reactionary course by pretending that they represent their constituents and the will of the people. We think such an allegation should be examined by all labor people, especially when the action of the congressman is a serious breach of the democratic process. A case in point is the work of Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who prepared a bill to make every public official drawing more than \$4,500 a year responsible directly for his confirmation and his policies to the Senate. When Senator McKellar introduced his bill, he received hundreds of telegrams from his own state. He received one from the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council strongly urging him to abandon his bill, but he also received them from Chambers of Commerce, from women's clubs and Leagues of Women Voters and other interested groups. In no wise did he say he represented

his own constituents or the will of the people, and yet Senator McKellar has not abandoned his bill or his mad course of action. Of course, the burden of Senator McKellar's bill is in the direction of bringing back the old spoils system. It would mean that every appointment in the government, whether it was of \$4,500 grade or lower, would be a political appointment.

Absenteeism The vexing problem of absenteeism may be reduced to the automatic reaction of the human body to overtaxing conditions of work. The worker can no more help his lay-offs than can the employer. Until conditions are corrected absenteeism will continue, no matter how such persons as Eddie Rickenbacker try to hang the responsibility on labor unionism.

Absenteeism is taking place in factories where there is no unionism. It is taking place in plants where there are unions and good union conditions. One investigation recently made indicates that absenteeism occurs most frequently among men who are working seven days a week, month after month. The human organism apparently cannot stand this.

Another condition reveals men isolated on remote jobs do not even leave the job, but stay in their quarters away from work simply because they cannot face the routine every day of every week. Other factors which are apparent are bad housing, illness, accidents, overloaded transportation systems and lack of recreation.

Little Men Woodrow Wilson, who was commander-in-chief of the armed forces during the First World War, said incisively at one time: "Some men are enlarged by the experience, others are merely swelled." During the gruelling experience this country is now living through, small men will be sifted from great men. This publication wants it recorded that it has special aversion for the following little men:

1. The man who pretends that he is doing special service for his nation when he is really only representing his business corporation.
2. The congressman who waves the flag constantly and voices the selfish interests of his large campaign contributors in his district.
3. The senator who can find no good in anything, who refuses to see the over-all superlative accomplishment of this country in the last year, and talks about little shortcomings and defects.
4. The columnist who thinks beating the New Deal is more important than beating Hitler.
5. The citizen who blames labor for everything, including snow storms, train wrecks and acts of God.

Eat Anyway From the interest manifested by the fact that there is a run in every seed store in the republic, it is apparent that Americans do not intend to go hungry this crucial war year. Persons who have never planted gardens are beginning to look wistfully out of spring-flushed windows at sodded yards and vacant lots. Old-timers at the garden game are taking on new acreage and even the help of the kiddies is enlisted in a campaign against hunger. It may well be that the enterprising American will break the vegetable market by mid-summer and flood his own table with foods rich in vitamins.

While Americans may feel this great campaign for victory gardens is prompted by compulsion, they also may learn the joy of going back to the soil and to simpler things. There is hardly any pastime more productive of health and happiness than gardening.

From the Tropics Gus Gilmour, a former apprentice of the Brotherhood, writes a moving letter:

"Well, I'm one of the helpers who left the local to take care of a little matter over here in the South Pacific.

"The Australians are owed a vote of deep gratitude for their hospitality to our troops. We had a week's stay in a little town called Bendigo, just outside of Melbourne, during which we all experienced the nearest thing to our own home ever encountered. The town-folk took us in like their own sons—many of which were doing their share in Africa. It was more than 'doing their bit for the war effort.' It was to them something more than 'we owe it to the Yanks.' Something he would go quite a way to find if he were a stranger—even in America.

"The South Sea islands may well be termed as paradise islands by the travelogues for tourists' consumption. I've never in my limited existence experienced anything so remote from humane living as has been presented these past months. I'm convinced that any islands populated by hula maidens and tropical splendor are purely the concoctions of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in Hollywood. Any man who would voluntarily choose to inhabit one of these teeming jungles must be made crazy by going without a sun helmet in the heat of the day. Really, I cannot understand how anybody in his proper mind could like the tropics.

"Morale, in spite of hell, is tops among us. I am writing you during my hours of convalescence here in an army hospital in the field. I've had everything that they can offer in the line of punishment and have come through okay. Tropical fever gets as high as 108, and one is still able to squirm through it. Weight is my only worry at present. Being unable to take solid food during my crisis has reduced me to a mere spectre of my former self."



Woman's Work

APU 414



LIKE IT OR NOT—THE KITCHEN IS A WAR FRONT

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

WITH rationing of meats, edible fats, coffee, sugar, canned vegetables, fruits, cheese, and dried legumes—I hope I am not forgetting anything—the kitchen really is in the war. But I am sure that by combining the rationed foods in your meal planning with a generous use of the plentiful non-rationed foods you will find it isn't so hard as it seems at first glance. Most people have adapted themselves to sugar and coffee rationing without difficulty.

For you and me, especially for women who are trying to carry on with job and home duties, too, rationing is a lifesaver, since it means we will be able to go into a store with the very small time we have available for shopping, and find the supplies we need are on hand.

The American housewife never stops learning. When you are able to look back even 10 years it is amazing to realize what changes have been brought about in the balances of foods we use, the methods of cooking, even the utensils, and the refrigerators and ranges. Americans do not resist change. They are ready to welcome something new. Also, we have a wide circulation of newspapers, magazines, and even advertising publications which bring useful information into every home.

In the past few years we have received from various sources a pretty good working knowledge of nutrition, and I believe almost without exception our eating habits have improved in response. Tomato juice or citrus fruit is a recognized part of the breakfast menu; it gives us some of the Vitamin C we need every day, and, besides, we like it. I notice that milk as a lunch-time beverage is making steady progress over coffee, tea or carbonated drinks. The group of greens-eaters is growing. Whole-wheat or enriched bread is available everywhere. But why go on? We are nutrition-conscious due to a gentle but insidious campaign of visual education.

There is plenty of this same education available now to help you to be happy though rationed. We're all going to study and learn new things, and we certainly are going to learn to avoid all kinds of food wastes, in buying, in the kitchen and at the table.

Your meat ration also includes butter, cheese and cooking fats. Naturally, you would like to use as much of this as possible on the meat, butter and cheese. Most of the suggestions I have seen give an amount for cooking fats which I believe is disproportionately high, unless the family

does a lot of home baking, which is rather difficult now with the limited quantity of sugar allowed. In cooking meats, it is almost always possible to make the meat grease the pan, and if today's meat doesn't do it you should be able to manage with the drippings from yesterday's meat you have stored in the refrigerator.

With most cuts of meat there is a little fat or suet. Sometimes there is more than is needed, and you should remove part of it and either render it down by heating slowly on top of the stove, or store it uncooked in the coldest part of the refrigerator, where it will keep well for several days. Steak or chops may be pan-broiled on top of the stove in a smooth iron skillet, well pre-heated and greased lightly with some of the fat from the meat. Sear meat on both sides to seal in the juice, then reduce heat and cook to the right degree of "doneness" which may be determined by making a small cut with a sharp knife. Pork, of course, should be thoroughly cooked, but many of us prefer our beef rare in the center. Cooking at moderate heat keeps the losses through shrinkage low and it will also preserve any fat rendered out in good condition for further use.

A roast usually has some fat with it, and where this takes the form of an outside layer the cut should be cooked fat side up, so that it will baste itself. A tender roast should be cooked in an uncovered pan, without adding water, at an oven temperature of 350 degrees. Pour off any excess fat from time to time, to keep it from turning dark.

By carefully saving all meat drippings, trimmed-off suet, etc., you will probably have plenty stored up in your refrigerator to use in frying cuts that require more fat in the pan, such as liver, ground meat, chicken, etc.

When no longer fit for table use, fats should be saved and contributed to the government's fat salvage program, but the government is not encouraging housewives to turn in fats which can be used as food.

Never let the meat essence in the pan go to waste. Make gravy—either thickened gravy or pan gravy, which is made by just adding hot water in the pan and cooking it till the essence dissolves in it. Any of the pan gravy which is left over should be saved for soup.

You probably like your hot vegetables liberally buttered, but that's not on the program any more. Try dressing green peas, carrots, snap beans with milk in-

stead. Add one-fourth to one-half cup of milk when vegetables are ready to serve, bring to boiling point and remove from heat. The teensiest scrap of butter may be added if you think you can spare it. The milk should be served and eaten with the vegetables. Try cooking shredded cabbage in boiling milk. It only takes 10 minutes, and the flavor is delicious.

When you shop for meat, judge shrewdly which cuts are the greatest point values. These won't always be the highest in price. For example, round steak costs the same points (8 per pound) as porterhouse, but the round has a much larger proportion of usable meat. Flank steak, at 8 points per pound, is an especially good choice because it contains no bone at all; however, it requires slow, moist cooking to make it tender. There are good cuts of beef stew meat, such as boneless heel of round, boneless plate, brisket, neck, and shank, which are rationed at 5 or 6 points per pound but contain little, if any, waste. Then you also may be able to find the variety meats, such as brains, kidneys, liver, sweetbreads, hearts, tongues, which are low in point values, high in the proportion of edible meat. Most of them are good "money values," too, and nutritionally they are tops.

It is most unfortunate that rationing of canned goods and meats could not have been accompanied by an abundant supply of fresh vegetables at moderate prices, but in Washington and many other cities there have been outright scarcities of some items, such as potatoes and cabbage, and the highest vegetable prices this shopper can remember on all items not covered by ceilings.

Who's to blame I wouldn't want to say. But again we have to shop shrewdly and avoid waste. Select vegetables carefully. The perishable kinds should be washed as soon as possible and stored, in a covered dish, in a cool place. An electric refrigerator and a "hydrator" box is indeed helpful, because of the splendid long-time vegetable storage it provides.

By all means, save the water which is drained off cooked vegetables. Some of my friends use this to make a vegetable-juice cocktail, by adding a little tomato and lemon juice for flavoring. I generally use it for soup. At my house soup "accumulates." I find that I have a cup of meat essence, two cups of vegetable juice, some odds and ends of left-over cooked or raw vegetables. To these I might add fine

(Continued on page 168)



Correspondence

—TYPEU— 414



L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

Here we go in an effort to assist the Editor of our JOURNAL in keeping within his paper ration by keeping our letters within the maximum of 500 words.

It is our belief that by this time Eddie Rickenbacker is beginning to wish that he had never heard the word "absenteeism." He surely stirred up a hornets' nest and one of the best "stings" he has received was the article in our February JOURNAL titled "Bourbons Reveal Ignorance in Handling Men." We wish the Editor had given the name of the writer. How about the absenteeism of our Congressmen? Do you know that their shirking runs as high as 45 per cent on day to day voting and 13 per cent on roll call votes? Ask your own Congressman for his attendance record, also where he stands on proposed anti-labor legislation.

On March 10, 1943, President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress in reference to two reports of the National Resources Planning Board submitted with the message. These reports are of great significance to the nation and to each of us as individuals. A paragraph from the President's message briefly sums up the objectives of these proposals: "We can all agree on our objectives and in our common determination that work, fair play and social security after the war is won must be firmly established for the people of the United States of America."

These reports consist of some 40,000 odd words and cannot here be discussed in detail, but we would like to suggest that each of you make it his or her business to obtain a copy of these proposals and, after studying them carefully, get busy and do what needs to be done. Needless to say, the reactionaries and anti-laborites in Congress are losing no time in throwing monkey wrenches in the gears. As an example of what can be expected, a newspaper report alleges that Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, a strong advocate of poll taxing and anti-labor legislation, called the report "the most fantastic conglomeration of bureaucratic nonsense that has ever been sent to Congress."

As might be expected, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, author of the Wagner Act, not having read the full text of the reports, declared himself "in general agreement with the objectives expressed in the summaries." Here, too, we have work to do.

The Social Security Board has also presented recommendations to extend coverage to all workers, protection of rights of men in the services, reduction of the retirement age of women to 60 years, increases in benefits and numerous other improvements which parallel the recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board. You will hear these improvements labeled regimentation, socialistic, fascistic, or anything else that the exploiters of labor believe will blind you to the facts, by appealing to your prejudice, and thereby obtaining your help in defeating

this plan for your assistance in time of need. Don't let them fool you.

BUOY YOUR BOYS BY BUYING BONDS.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Labor has another answer to those critics who leave no stone unturned seeking opportunity to discredit the workingman. The March 13 issue of "Labor" tells about the completion of Douglas Dam in one-half the scheduled time, thereby adding 100,000 k.v.a. to the TVA system. This achievement was so noteworthy that our President, greatly impressed, congratulated labor on this remarkable showing, on the occasion of the dedication ceremonies at the dam.

Seems as though labor's enemies have found a new flaw in the make-up of the worker. The term "absenteeism" gives them a new cry, a new weapon with which to fight us. Maybe the public in general is tired of the Peglers, the Kaltenborns and others of that ilk with their constant clamor for disciplining labor. If the good people listening to these apostles of dissention would take the trouble to go into the matter and analyze the situation the reason for the exaggerated cry of "absenteeism" would soon be found to be greatly exaggerated.

We read with great interest Jere P. Sullivan's letter in the February issue in reference to pensions, health insurance and about the National Association of Manufacturers. The letter made excellent reading and gave food for thought. We hope more of the Brothers read and took note.

We note that a number of locals throughout the U. S. A. are following the lead of No. 28 and are stepping out and buying War Bonds. They are making the fact known by means of the JOURNAL. Some time ago one of the officers, Ed Garmatz, had a picture of himself published in the papers showing him in the act of purchasing a bond for No. 28. That really showed that No. 28 was in back of the war effort in more ways than one.

It seems as though Brother Robinson was offended by the fact that we made mention of only one son going into the service. The fact of the matter is that two of the boys are doing duty.

What is all this talk we hear about Larry Huber associating himself with a slider person? Where does that Slider come into the picture? We understand that Larry is stocking up on Eagles also. At any rate we think we are due an explanation. If the above Brother doesn't clear up the mystery we know where we can get the low down but it will be second handed.

Job news: This job is composed mostly of the solid citizens, "old timers" to you.

John Cordes is a great user of rock salt. John has arrived.

Bob Caldwell has arrived and so has Buck Cordle. An old timer back from the West Coast is now in our midst. Welcome home, Brother Freeman. Frank Powell is back from a long stay in New York, as well as Lou Simon. In fact, old familiar faces greet you everywhere. Oh yes, a local boy who really

made good! Reds McCormick, Jr., is a steward what am. Reds tells 'em and they stay told. Remember us to the little girl at home, Red. Joe Northrup had quite an adventure with a bundle of fish. You ask Joe. Old timer George Twigg is in our midst again. Rumor has it the Ebauer broke two bookies.

Brother Campbell Carter came in for quite a bit of praise for his faithful performance of his duties as chairman of the sick committee. Campbell is really conscientious about his work. In this he is ably assisted by Pete Hefner. An old timer we've nearly forgotten to mention, now in our midst, is Tom Johnson, who was away in Florida for a good many years.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: Inclosed is a copy of a memorandum sent to Cleveland papers for publication, and we suggest that you publish the gist thereof in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL if you think it helpful.

March 16, 1943.

Dear Editor:

You are hereby permitted and requested to publicize the following announcement:

"It was recommended last night by action of the executive board of Local Union No. 38, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), that our union contribute \$500 to the local chapter of the Red Cross, in addition to individual membership contributions—that the local union purchase \$50,000 worth of government War Bonds in addition to the \$26,000 in War Bonds already purchased by the union, and that application cards be distributed among some 3,000 electrical workers employed in manufacturing and electrical construction work coming within our jurisdictional control, through our shop and job steward system encouraging blood donors in behalf of saving lives of our soldiers.

"The money that the local union is using to purchase government War Bonds is a part of their reserve savings accumulated through these prosperous times by assessments levied against themselves to establish funds for relief of distressed members—protection of their membership's life insurance and old age pension rights in the event of a sickness epidemic or work depression.

"You also will note by the attached publication that we are looking into the future through the establishment of a 'Post War Council.'

"Our purpose of suggesting this publication is as a means of further encouraging other organizations to take the same aggressive measures."

H. C. MOHR, Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Broadcast Unit

Editor: Because April 14, 1943, marks the fifth anniversary of the broadcast technicians' unit of Local Union No. 40, Hollywood, we are going to take this opportunity to "point



Members of L. U. No. 95 and other locals who helped to win the coveted Army-Navy "E" for the F. H. McGraw-F. H. Freeto Construction Co., first contractors to win this award in the Missouri River Division. Back row, standing, left to right: J. H. Huls, superintendent; R. Barch, Les Izard, H. Royal, C. McGinnis, H. Carter, O. B. Hanks, W. Laird, H. Remer, W. McGinnis, B. Warden, W. Henderson, G. Wright, J. Forshay, R. Ridenour, T. Storm, H. Clevenger, D. Mustain, W. E. Callaway, general foreman, outside. Center row: T. Allen, C. Biddlecome, J. Spence, A. Wagner, F. Walker, C. Vaughn, R. Spence, F. Reynolds, F. Pickett, P. Smith, E. Matson, R. Christianson, F. Norman, C. Shepherd, J. Reed, G. Legeske. Front row: L. C. Baker, Ned Barkley, H. Tabor, J. Laffan, G. Herron, J. Raymond, R. Wheeler, F. Kelley, V. Whittington, D. Black, L. Kelley, John Reynolds, general foreman, inside; Ray Love, general foreman, powerhouse; H. Payne, O. E. Recob, J. Mertz, H. B. Hyatt, Hax Haase, Holding Army-Navy Burgee, left to right: Carl Jacobson, outside steward; A. D. Stuckey, inside steward.

with pride" to a few of our accomplishments, and to remind the rest of the BROTHERHOOD that Los Angeles is no longer the home of the open shop.

Today the broadcast unit of Local No. 40 constitutes some 130 Class A members, comprising the entire technical personnel of 16 out of a total of 18 broadcasting stations in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, in recognition of our willingness to accept the burdens of organization along with its benefits, we are represented on the executive board of Local No. 40, in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, the Southern Joint Conference of Electrical Workers, and you will always find our delegates present at the conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and the California State Association of Electrical Workers.

This is a far cry from that day, five years ago, when with only 12 members newly affiliated with Local No. 40, we witnessed the signing of the first I. B. E. W. broadcast agreement in California. This was not the beginning of any landslide toward I. B. E. W. affiliation, but was the start of the long and laborious job of bringing the broadcasting stations of this county 100 per cent into the I. B. E. W.—a job not yet completed, but well on its way. To give you some idea of the obstacles which have been overcome, it will be necessary to go back about 10 years and review the efforts and failures of others in the broadcast field in this area.

Prior to 1933, broadcast technicians in Los Angeles County had made several attempts, each ending in failure, to form an independent union. In 1933 the I. A. T. S. E. began an organizing campaign among the local broadcasting stations, and quite a number of technicians from several stations became members. However, their interest soon diminished, when, after a considerable length of time, and for reasons perhaps best known to the I. A. T. S. E., no agreements had been signed and no benefits secured for technician members. The handing over of the broadcast membership list by the I. A. T. S. E. to the American Radio Telegraphers' Association climaxed the failure of this organizing effort.

Late in 1936 the A. R. T. A. was absorbed by the American Communications Association of the C. I. O., and early in 1937, with financial support from the C. I. O., began organizing among the stations in this vicinity. This time four stations were brought under agreements. However, when the financial support was withdrawn, the A. C. A. local was unable to maintain itself in sufficient strength to enforce these agreements or to attempt the organization of the majority of the broadcast stations in Los Angeles County; so although

the A. C. A. maintained the appearance of an organization for some time in this area, it ended in failure as had other campaigns.

Even under reasonably favorable circumstances, organization in the broadcasting field has too often been unproductive. The apathy and skepticism of technicians, engendered by a long series of failures in organizing, and the convictions of employers, based on these same failures, that technicians would not for long be able to maintain an effective organization, gave little promise of success at the time that the I. B. E. W. entered the broadcast field in Los Angeles.

Late in 1937, after jurisdiction of broadcast stations had been awarded to the I. B. E. W., and after the international president had granted such jurisdiction in Los Angeles County to Local No. 40, the technicians on the staff of Station KFWB came into Local No. 40. Negotiations with the management of this station resulted in the signing of a closed shop agreement (the first closed shop agreement in any broadcast station in California) and provided for greatly improved working conditions and a 25 per cent wage increase. Further efforts soon brought Station KFOX, Long Beach, under similar contract.

This is just the beginning of our story. However, we don't want to take all the space in the JOURNAL this first time—so we'll save the remainder until another issue. If you are a broadcast technician, or are interested in the broadcast men in your jurisdiction, look us up next month.

D. A. SIMMONS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Brother E. M. Moore, our financial secretary, who has not been feeling quite up to par recently, is getting out of his den again.

I get letters from some of our boys who are serving in our armed forces, and they tell me to say "Hello" to the ones back home.

Brother O. P. Strickland, who was reported recently as being sick, is back on the job.

"Short Circuit" Higgins is doing fine with his golf lately by making four holes in one. "Short Circuit" is more holy than righteous.

I received a letter from Brother Charles L. Ellison, Jr., who is in the Army, and he asked me to look out for his papa.

I have not seen Ellison, Sr., lately, so I hope he is getting along O. K.

Brother John Russell is doing a splendid job as business manager of L. U. No. 80. So, boys, get behind him and give him a helping hand.

Will stop for this time with "Boost and do not knock."

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 95, JOPLIN, MO.

Editor: On February 23, members and visiting members of Local No. 95 were a part of the F. H. McGraw-F. H. Freeto Construction Company, constructors of the Jayhawk Ordnance Works, Baxter Springs, Kans., who were awarded the Army-Navy "E" for their performance in the construction of this project ahead of schedule.

The McGraw-Freeto Company are the first contractors to be awarded the Army-Navy "E" in the Missouri River Division, which means that they must have good management and excellent craftsmen.

We feel that the electricians employed on this project played a major part in gaining this company this recognition. The peak of electricians employed on this project was approximately 250; and after 14 months, figures show only seven lost time accidents, which makes us doubly proud of our record in the performance of duty for the war effort.

The type of construction and the number of men confined in the small area makes this safety record, in my opinion outstanding.

Several months ago, an article appeared in this magazine on the safety record maintained by members and visiting members of Local No. 95 in the construction of Camp Crowder, Mo. With these two great projects behind us, we feel we have something to "crow" about in our safety record.

In the present crisis of our country, the outstanding achievement in safety with the few lost time accidents gives the Axis powers a shot as damaging as if it were coming from a machine gun.

Many of our members have joined the armed forces and many more will follow; so we who have to stay at home pledge ourselves to fight with tools so that the production of war materials will increase daily. The Army-Navy "E" pins that we wear, our safety record, and the number of bonds purchased each week are as much a headache to the Axis powers as if we were riding in a tank at the war front.

W. E. CALLAWAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor: Another "first" has been written into the records of Local 96. On the thirteenth of February, members and friends of the local gathered to do official honor to its old faithful members. This has been affectionately named "Old-Timers' Night." Our old friend, the New England weatherman, had to send his official representative to greet us in the form of a blizzard, but it did not stop us from gathering in the Empire Room at Putnam and Thurston's Restaurant. The germ of the idea

came from Brother Jack McCloskey during one of our meetings. As a result, he was asked to serve as chairman to work with the executive board to stage such an affair.

In spite of the rationing of gasoline, Brothers in the armed service, and those working out of town, over 100 were at their places when our president, Charles Martineau, called for attention and introduced our business manager, Samuel J. Donnelly, who was our toastmaster.

We were twice honored at the head table, for not only was the mayor of the city of Worcester, William A. Bennett, present, but also the mayor of the city of Lawrence, Mass., James P. Meehan, who is secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council. Also at the table were Brother John J. Regan, international vice president, I. B. E. W.; William J. Doyle, financial secretary, Local 103, Boston, and president of the Massachusetts A. F. of L.; John Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L.; Richard H. Donnelly, business manager for the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' local, and president, Worcester Central Labor Union; Patrick Begney, business manager of the Painters' Local 48 and president of the Worcester Building Trades Council; Frank Labossier, vice president, and Joseph Jasper, treasurer, Local 96; John Torkelson, one of our two charter members (the other one is Leon Bull, now of Local 103, Boston, who was unable to be present), and Freeman Saltus, publisher of the Worcester Labor News.

Toastmaster Donnelly opened his remarks with a resume of our founding, and early history of our struggles, and the gradual and steady growth of the local. He then introduced Mayor Bennett, who informed us that his first job was as an apprentice electrician in one of our local factories and a helper to one of our journeymen, Joe Lawrence. The mayor then presented Brother Torkelson with a 25-year honor badge. We have one suggestion to make: The 25-year honor badge is not high enough for some of our members. We have some members who will reach the half-century mark very shortly. Brother Carl (Thure) Carlson is a member of some 40 years' standing.

Sixty-nine members received honor badges. Twenty-four for 25 years of service, 37 for 15 years, and eight for 10 years. The presentation of the badges was made by our good friend, Vice President Regan, who in turn talked of the various recent experiences he has encountered throughout New England. Many of the 15-year members are near the quarter-century mark and will be taken care of at our next regular "Old-Timers' Night."

Business Manager Clarence Durkin, of our nearby Local 256, of Fitchburg, was with us, as well as all of the contractors who employ the members of our local union.

After many informative and interesting speeches the evening finished off with entertainment and the renewing of old friendships. We did miss the Brothers serving Uncle Sam in all corners of the globe, but we did not forget them. The honor roll was mounted over the head table, and the service flag with its many stars was an ever and constant reminder of these Brothers. May they be with us at our next get-together. The honor roll has taken on many new names since the last letter to the JOURNAL, with a total of 25 names on it now. This represents about 15 per cent of the membership.

Work has stayed up fairly well around here, but, with rationing of materials, it is getting more difficult every day to do work.

The Editor may use the blue pencil, so better call it finis.

HAROLD E. MAGNUSON, P. S.

READ

L. U. No. 38 advises local press what it's doing.

A little chest-thumping from L. U. No. 300.

Labor must protect itself, by L. U. No. 667.

Entire membership pledges to give blood to Red Cross, by L. U. No. 1002.

Member wins military award for gallantry in action at Buna, by L. U. No. 124.

L. U. No. 102 keeps in touch with its men in the service.

Radio unit reviews footsteps toward success, by L. U. No. 40.

Brother joining armed forces outlines responsibilities of home front, by L. U. No. 313.

L. U. No. 96 awards honor badges to 69 members.

These and many other expressive letters show that electrical workers know how to shoulder burdens, to think, and to express their thoughts.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor: Reporting for L. U. 99 in 500 words or less (sounds like a contest, doesn't it?), the first item on this month's list of news is our recently negotiated raise in pay. We have at long last come to an agreement with the contractors on a jump in basic rate of pay for wiremen from \$1.375 to \$1.50. Now all we have to do is wait for the War Labor Board to put its stamp of approval on the boost. Let's hope we don't have to wait too long.

In the process of negotiating for a raise in pay, we conceded something in return. And that is time and a half for all overtime for the duration. It doesn't mean, however, that we have given up double time for overtime work. No, sir! Like L. U. 38's (Cleveland, Ohio) agreement, ours still has the double time clause in it. It will automatically be placed in force again as soon as hostilities cease. Meanwhile, standardizing overtime pay at the time and half rate for the duration is our contribution to the war effort.

Pay raises are nice things to think about. But the ever-rising cost of living, which more than offsets the additional money workers are getting or hope to receive in the old pay envelope, merits serious attention, and means with which to combat it deserve close study. That's where cooperative effort again comes to the fore. We are organized as producers, why not organize as consumers? Why don't we pool our purchasing power so that we get more for our money? Something can be done about it and L. U. No. 3, of New York City, is showing the way. The boys from the big town have made arrangements to get their eyeglasses and specs at reduced prices, and they are out to negotiate for concessions in the cost of other services and goods, if my information is correct. It can be done. We can all do it if we will only sell ourselves the

idea that cooperative buying of goods and services pays good dividends. Let's remember that. A penny saved is a penny earned.

On Thursday, March 25, Brother John McBurnie's mother passed away into the Great Beyond. Brother McBurnie's bereavement is one of many suffered by Brother members during the past year. Among those who have lost a dear mother, father, or relative are Brothers Fallon, Henry Bailey, Lou Kelley, Jock O'Connor, Dan Ide and Phil Correy. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Brother McBurnie and Mrs. McBurnie in their hour of sorrow. And while it may appear a bit late to say so, we want the other Brothers to know that their loss of a dear one is our loss as well.

Brother Tony Irace, our one-man code committee, is out to enroll as many of the Brothers as he can as associate members of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. He thinks that membership in the Inspectors' Association can be of great value to men of the electrical industry and well worth the annual dues of \$4. So anyone who wishes to join up should make it his business to contact either Brother Irace or B. M. Kearney and his application will be promptly taken care of.

At the moment we have quite a few of the boys from L. U. 223 (Brockton, Mass.) working at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard. We trust that they are enjoying their stay in Providence. I hear, though, that Brother Blanchard quit after one day's struggle with some 1,000,000 c.m. cable. Was it the cable or ration trouble? Let's wish Mrs. Blanchard good luck in her request for a bigger ration of food for her hard-working hubby.

Another visitor in our midst is Brother Joseph T. Maclay, of Bennington, Vt. Brother Maclay is a member of the executive board of L. U. 973 and also a vice president and executive board member of the Vermont state branch of the A. F. of L. Welcome, Brother Maclay. May your visit with us be an enjoyable one. And to Mrs. Maclay, who has suffered and is recovering from a spinal injury, our sincerest wish for your most speedy return to complete good health.

Brother Jock Donohue, of Taunton, Mass., is also with us. His son, Bob, and Brother Culhane are also enjoying the sea breezes at Fields Point.

Brother Frank Miller has a new hobby—astrology. If you wish to learn when to make certain moves, or when not to, see Brother Miller. A reading is only 50 cents. The line forms at the right.

Brother Steve Ide's two boys, Brothers Steve, Jr., and Russell, have joined the Navy and Army Air Corps, respectively. Their names have been added to the ever-lengthening list of members who have been called to the colors. And to them all we wish a speedy return to their homes and loved ones.

Brother Dan Ide has severed his connection with the Quonset Naval air base and now is a member of the crew working at the Walsh-Kaiser yard. Welcome, Dan, and think it over twice before forsaking us and the job for a spell at farming this summer. We'll miss you.

Meetings have been rather well attended recently. Keep it up, boys. It's YOUR local union, you know.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: Local No. 102 has adopted the policy of keeping in closer contact with our boys in the armed service. To that end, our soldiers' service committee (Brothers H. Berhens, L. Williams and S. Moskowitz) has been authorized to send them a monthly news letter enclosing a little pin money. Now that work is falling off and we have some spare

time, all Brothers are urged to send in some news items to the committee or even to contact our boys in the service directly. Following is a list of our boys still in the service and their last known addresses:

Edgar Fontanella—Ft. Monmouth, N. J. 32058318 Co. H—803 Signal Service.
Walter Ellbrook U. S. M. C.—Marine Corps Unit 425, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
Julian Boronkas F. 2/c—U. S. S. Rochambeau, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.
Robert Gow U. S. M. C.—Marine Corps Unit 585, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
Louis Kiss—Co. A, 313th Engineer Bn., 88th Inf. Div., Camp Gruber, Okla.
Robert Biggs 32450720—78th Fighter Group, Headquarters Detachment, A. P. O. 3343, c/o Postmaster, N. Y. C.
Ralph Giglio—1075 Guard Squadron, Army Air Base, Knob Foster, Warrensburg, Mo.
Ray Graf—I received the following note about Ray: Private Raymond W. Graf graduated with high honors, on February 27, from the Army Air Forces Technical School at Chicago as a radio operator and mechanic. He is now attending the Army Air Forces Officers Training School at Valley Forge Military Academy. His present address is: Aviation Cadet Raymond W. Graf, P. O. Box 500, Wells Hall, Wayne, Pa.
M. Burgmeyer—E. M. 1/c, U. S. N. R., U. S. Naval Constr. Batt., Navy 3175, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.
William Almond—376th CA Bn. Camp Stewart, Ga.
Charles Ward, Jr.—Academy of Aeronautics, La Guardia Field, N. Y. C.
O. Cerruti—Co. A, 31st Signal Constr. Bn., Atterberry, Ind.
Gordon Simpson—E. M. 3/c Navy 8235, c/o Fleet P. O., N. Y. C.
James Costello—A. S. Co. 1641 N.S.N.T.S., U. S. Naval Training School, Great Lakes, Ill.
Russell Justensen—Rcn., Co. 610th T. D. Bn., Camp Hood, Texas.
Dallas Shell—A.S.A.V. U. S. Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

John Kreeft and Joe Voag were recently released from the Army and Jackie McHugh was released some time ago from the Navy. They are all back on the production front.

I regret to report a casualty on the production front. Max Voag, who had been fighting the T.B. germ for a number of years, felt well enough to be back at work. A few days after a hemorrhage he passed away on March 5, 1943. May he rest in peace!

I trust that you boys in the armed services will keep in touch with Sam. Good luck to you all from the boys back home.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 111, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: And Brother Electrical Workers... As it is quite a while since the world has heard from Local No. 111 I will try to report of 1942.

Outside of a few small jobs and the finishing of the Denver Ordnance Plant job, our first large scale job of 1942 was helping Local No. 113, of Colorado Springs, build their Camp Carson and Peterson Field. Then we had our Buckley Field and extensions to Lowry Field, Fitzsimmons Hospital (the largest servicemen's hospital in our United States), and other army camps near here. Then Pando started. And this two-mile high ski-camp was an experience for us. We know how other locals feel when they have a job and are unable to get the men to go on it. We also had the benefits of organization brought home to us again. But we finished Pando with pride. The enclosed picture is the main substation at Pando and the gang of Moore Electric Company, of Los Angeles.

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal job started during the summer and is now drawing to a close. All of the electrical work on this job was done by Lord-Collier Electric Company, who also had the Denver Ordnance Plant.

At the present time work in our jurisdiction is at a standstill—and no jobs of any size in sight. But we are thankful that we were in a position to call on members of other locals for help as long as we were. In helping them we were helping ourselves.

Last spring we put our Brother F. L. Parker in as full-time business manager and he has had plenty of business. He is also our president.

The maintenance work for the Rocky Mountain Arsenal is under civil service for the Chemical Warfare Service. We are trying to get our members to take these jobs. The pay is quite a bit less and nothing really attractive about the job. But the best way to keep politics out of civil service is for us to take the jobs.

Speaking of politics, we really have a fight in our statehouse on our hands. Our elective officers are trying to take over the large Public Service Company of Colorado with no protection for labor in the bill. There are also several other bills before them which will be a death sentence to organized labor if they pass. Of course, we are doing all we can to prevent their passage. We are writing personal letters to our senators and representatives and everything that we can think of. Our State Federation of Labor is on the job and proving the advantage of having and belonging to that branch of the A. F. of L. We do not feel that these bills originated in our good state, but that they are sponsored by national interests which we know are fighting us. So we workers of Colorado say to our sister states, "Watch what bills come up in your state congress."

Between working every day and trying to take care of our income tax I haven't been able to take the proper interest in the articles in the WORKER, but the one by Local No. 38, of Cleveland, Ohio, is due thanks by the entire I. B. E. W. Business Manager H. C. Mohr is showing true brotherhood as it should be in the I. B. E. W. It is so different from what we hear from so many local business managers.

Our local, along with lots of others, is having elections this coming June. Now is the time to start thinking about who we are going to put into office. Some locals are not going to have such good sledding as they have had the last two or three years. And it is going to take the best we have for officers. A lot of problems, such as holding our new members, a tendency to lower working conditions, fewer jobs and less money and big interests trying to throw out our good laws and vote in ones to cut our throats, are going to call for brains, not brawn.

Of course we are still winning the war by buying bonds and more bonds and contributing more men to our different branches of service. We now have 22 members in the four corners of the world fighting our fight.

It is now meeting time so good luck to all till we meet again "in the WORKER."

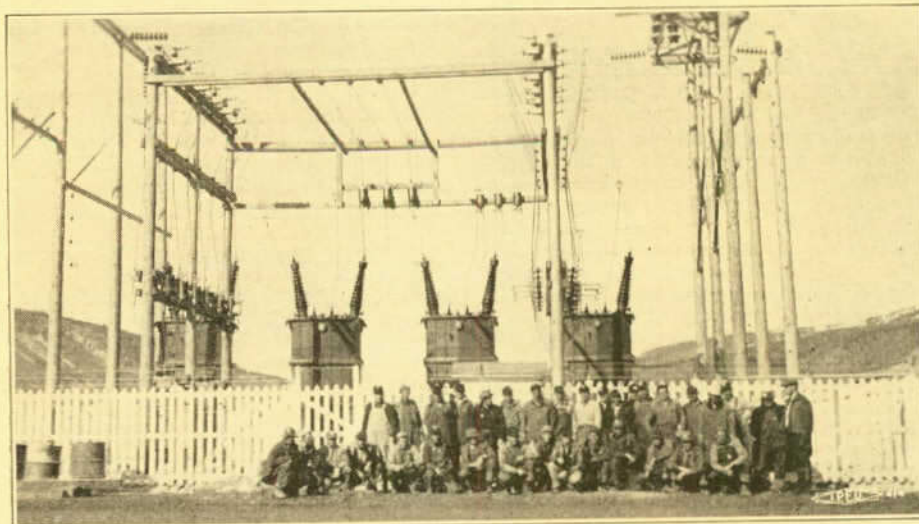
"BROWNIE" JOHN WILSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: Go ahead and write it humorously, you scribes, give your reporting a funny twist—and put on your trench helmet! Three of your readers will take your literary whimsey at its face value. The fourth guy is going to turn it over and hold it up to the light to see what oblique angles you've hidden in the text.

In the January issue of the JOURNAL we touched rather lightly on the burden of work now carried by our local executive officers. It being the year of the local union election, all manner of political meanings were read into the piece by some of the members. It was even suggested the officers had taken this means of announcing their unwillingness to run for another term.

Such deductions are purely fanciful for two reasons: First, local union politics leaves your correspondent somewhat cold; and when they are inspired by selfish motives—as has been the case in a number of locals—and are carried to the point of suppressing free speech and democratic thought, they rile his innards to a condition of nausea. It has been, and shall continue to be, the aim of this column to present the local news fairly and without ulterior objectives, motivated solely by a sincere desire to forward the best interests of the union. Second: We don't hold power of attorney for any officers of L. U. No. 124. They are well able to speak for themselves, without putting in our 15 cents worth. The



Main substation at Pando—"two miles high"—a job manned by L. U. No. 111 for the Moore Electric Co.

present incumbents have attended to their several duties with purposeful devotion and have piloted the local craft safely and skillfully through some pretty swift water the past two years, and if they're willing to sail her on to the next landing, we'll be the first to stand up and cheer.

The Kansas state legislature has passed a vicious anti-labor bill and we hope any union man in the Sunflower State who did not register a protest with his respective legislator feels properly guilty. However, the measure is so violently prejudiced in its content that it is very doubtful if it will stand a court test. It will be "hoist of its own putrid!" Down in Jefferson City our representatives are attempting to screen off the same sort of U-boat. It isn't too late for the Missouri union men to let their legislators know what the score is. The employer groups are doing it, you betcha!

Clint Jones is back on the job, thinner and a bit wan after his long illness, but still wearing the "Jonesy" smile. He wishes to express his appreciation to the Brothers from locals far and wide, working here, who gave him a lift when it was sorely needed.

Brother Jimmy Kice, son of Brother Mac Kice, nephew of Brother Frank McIntyre, has been awarded the Silver Star by his commanding general for "conspicuous gallantry in action" at Buna, New Guinea. Quiet, likable Jimmy plunging into the hot, deadly, Papuan jungle, in the face of murderous Japanese machine-gun fire, seems incongruous, yet he personifies the tool-steel determination of an enraged people to utterly exterminate this treacherous, ruthless enemy.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor: Judging from the current dope gleaned from the grapevine, Paul Bunyan would have a tough time holding an apprenticeship as a wire jerker at the Ordnance Steel Foundry in Bettendorf, Iowa. For instance, when "Irish" Thomas wants a chalk line, Al Chavis brings a three-quarter-inch line and stretches it for the mighty man to snap a line.

Dick Tracy, the house detective, expects "Dutch" Holzammer to squeeze one and a quarter inch conduit into a four-inch octagon box, then gives the Belgian an electric hammer to drill a hole in a steel plate. Kid McCoy, in a hurry, tries to speed things up by using a 110-volt drill on 220. You should watch his smoke.

We can't omit mention of the fact that this job is the stamping grounds of the "Slipstick Kids" better known as the "Goldust Twins." Perhaps some of the boys will know them as "Schlitz" Moritzen and Ernie (The Baxter) Bailey.

ERNEST KREBS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: At our March meeting we had the pleasure of initiating J. Peters, son of Edward Peters, into our local.

On our sick list we have the following: Harold Bertke had a three-week siege of pneumonia but at this writing he is back at work. Brother L. Krimm has been sick; Jess Lambert home, and William Carroll has had a bad throat. Brother Herbert Goebel, we are sorry to say, had a bad injury to his arm but we hope that by the time this appears, he will be completely recovered. And never shall we forget our prayer for Carl Voellmecke.

During February we were sorry to hear of the death of the father of Fred and Frank Welage, both of whom are our splendid members. The entire local sends its sympathy to the Welage boys and their families.

Two of our members' families have had visits from the stork: Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Crutchfield (Woody is out of the Lexington local) are parents of a son, James Edward Crutchfield, born February 8. Then Charles and Mrs. Kleien became grandparents through the birth of a son to their daughter, Mrs. Marcune, on March 7. Mr. Marcune is a soldier in the service of his country. The best of good wishes to them all.

During the middle of December William Carson Sutton was married, and through my own oversight I neglected to mention it sooner, but nevertheless the congratulations are very sincere!

On February 23, Miss Frances Stoll, the very attractive daughter of Fred Stoll (our superintendent on the Wright job) was united in holy matrimony to Private Charles Fisher, U. S. A., with a church ceremony in the morning and a grand blowout at Quebec Gardens in the evening. My personal congratulations and may your pathway through life be strewn with good fortune!

At this time we are honored here with the presence of International Organizer William Wilson, who is doing a splendid job of organizing Columbia Power. We are proud to have Bill with us on such a worthy mission.

February 27, the local union gave an informal dance in the roof garden of the Hotel Gibson. Never before, we maintain, has any affair given by our local been so grand and so successful. The floor show was fine; the dance orchestra, one of the best obtainable, played until 3 a. m. The hard-working committee certainly deserves a vote of thanks.

Military front: Captain Province M. Winkler, one of our members who is ably serving our country in North Africa, suffered facial burns when his tank hit a German explosive. That's another smack No. 212 owes Hitler. We sincerely hope for Captain Winkler's rapid recovery. He is the brother of "Bud" Winkler and the son of Garfield Winkler, one of our electrical contractors.

I have written of many sons of members going into service, and now it comes into my own home. Our own boy, William "Red" Northcutt, has donned Uncle Sam's khaki and at this writing is stationed at Ft. Sill, Okla., learning to be an Army telephone lineman. Best of luck to our redhead. Mother and I are proud of you!

Vernon Huber, son of George Huber, has joined the Navy. Good sailing! Jimmy Stapleton, Jr., is stationed in California in the Coast Artillery. Good shooting, Jimmy! Had the pleasure of seeing George Schwoeppe, Jr., and Daniel Johnson, Jr., at the aforementioned dance, both in uniform and looking swell.

Some other boys of ours in service whom I may have missed in previous issues: Walther Ruthin, Jr., James Gerke, Robert Page, Millard Doelenmayer, William Kieley, Jr., Walter Cassidy, Jr., Walter Spiess.

For every boy in service we have a wish and prayer for your safe return.

212's News Hound,

EDWARD M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: The ration plan is now in the foreground for most of us, plus the difficulty of finding the foods that our stamps permit us to buy. So far love has not been rationed, but be patient, Brother, the OPA will get around to that later. Two things have been missed, love and the farmer's produce price.

If ever there was a real example of how REAL organization works, the farmers are IT. State politics, congressmen, legislators, lobbyists and plenty of cash are the foundations of a VERY successful farm bloc. This

same farm bloc is now telling what used to be regarded as organized labor, what it must do OR ELSE and we are taking it with a few moans.

The prices of the products we make are frozen, our wages likewise, and WE are frozen on the job. Some states are passing laws to TAKE away all rights of labor unions and those who labor, with ONE exception—the farmer.

Houston, Texas, recently gave a very real demonstration of the farmers' Mafia policy of today. The farmers refused to sell their produce (beans, spinach, carrots, cabbage) at the increased price set by the OPA and withdrew from the market. Poultry dealers did the same thing about March 1 and have not yet returned to the market. Sales have been made to merchants at the price at which the merchant was supposed to sell to the consumer. The OPA office, under John White, to this date has done nothing about the flouting of federal authority.

Is the smell of soil on a man's shoes an automatic and suitable reason for deferment and immunity from prosecution for law violations?

If the gentle art of slapping down labor unions continues, soon something other than our faces will be red.

Ray LeFever has abundant reason for his ardent welcome of his wife on her return home and the advent of warmer weather. Ray has been a bachelor for many weeks while Mrs. LeFever was away aiding a sick relative. Ray says that the old song entitled, "My wife's gone to the country, hooray," is definitely ALL bunk. With the better half away—the fires went out, the pipes froze, the cook stove would not cook, the sink stopped up and a choice set of difficulties met him each night. Dante's Inferno holds no such terrors.

Art Grinier (better known as "Honest Abe" in the line department) found a pocket book with \$216 in it and he returned it to the owner. The owner broke down and gave Art a glass of wine (something for a lineman!) and forgot to say thanks.

Ask Art for a detailed account of this affair, it is good.

Oakdale sub is governed by four Maumee citizens—Paul Folkemer, Art Cranker, M. T. Kumpe and V. Wise. This arrangement saves gas, tires and allows some extra sleep.

Frank Brown received as a present a large owl with a four-foot wing spread that had lost a bout with two high tension wires at Wauseon. Too bad it wasn't a duck or goose, but who wants to eat an owl?

"Mike" Mikesel expects son Dick home soon from a very long cruise on Uncle Sam's battle wagons. Dick has seen some thrilling times since he joined up.

Roy Sweet and family received a flock of nine letters from Bob, who is somewhere OUT THERE. Bob's latest picture shows him looking better than ever and proud of his uniform and the stripes he has earned.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

(To be continued in May)

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: The Kansas Senate last week passed the Watch-dog Labor Act, but at this writing the governor hasn't signed it for reasons best known to himself. I hope that when the next election comes along that labor will have a man for every office, and put these lawyers and labor-baiting varmints back where they came from. There is no doubt in my mind that some of the Brothers are getting tired of reading about me getting on to these varmints but on the other hand some one has to harp on them or they would run labor out of the country.

We have another senator from Kansas who says that labor makes too much money, they are not worth it. Now I have written this man a letter, and I ask him if he didn't think \$10,000 per year was too much for him to make, and if he really believes in what he says, that the country needed the money, then I thought that he should be a good soldier and should give back to the government about \$5,000 per year. Tell them that he didn't need the expense money, and buy \$3,000 in bonds and try to live on \$2,000 per year. But believe it or not, I haven't received an answer to that letter!

At the last meeting Brother Jay Stewart resigned as financial secretary, and at this writing there hasn't been any selection made to relieve Jay. We hate to lose Jay, he has made a swell officer.

Everything is quiet on the front here. Next month I will still be slapping senators and labor-baiting varmints with all my might.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 300, MONTPELIER, VT.

Editor: Gangway, fellas! . . . push over and make room for Local No. 300—about to make one supreme effort to burst into the columns of this JOURNAL for the first, but not the last time—we hope!

Local Union No. 300, with headquarters in Montpelier, Vt., is the I. B. E. W. pivot serving the northern part of the Green Mountain State—that state which one certain over-enthusiastic, victory-flushed, wise-cracking political faction had the audacity of designating as a foreign country back in 1942—owes its youthful existence to the untiring efforts of International Vice President John J. Regan, International Representatives Steinmiller, Kenefick and Aker; and to the local group who were charter members, Rene A. Bachand, Myron G. Brooks, Lawrence P. Clark, Francis W. LaBounty, Clyde J. Markey, Clifford J. Merchant, Robert G. Miner, Gerald L. Roberts, Charles T. Tubbs and Charles L. Woodard.

The local first saw the light of day in the month of September, 1939, and in far more humble circumstances than that enjoyed by the average newly-organized local, not being located in the midst of a densely-populated industrial section such as exists in many places where unions are born and where scooping up an enrollment of hundreds in two shakes of a lamb's tail might be considered small fry. Nevertheless, despite this handicap and further hampered by the fact that considerable traveling had to be done in order to contact the various groups of prospective members scattered far and wide throughout this part of the state, through the energetic efforts of Local No. 300's business manager, Gerald L. Roberts, ably supported by a group of go-getting Brothers and the international officers mentioned above, Local No. 300 emerged most successfully from its trials and in a short time it had succeeded in building up a membership that—pro rata—can well vie with the accomplishments of any local enjoying the good fortunes of said more densely populated parts.

Starting from absolute scratch the local now enjoys and rightfully boasts of a membership of upwards of 145 members. Ninety-five of these are employees of the Green Mountain Power Corporation, a public utility serving the length and breadth of the state. This represents about 36 per cent of the personnel of this company, consisting mainly of linemen, operators, electrical and mechanical maintenance men. The other members are wiremen, linemen and welders in the employ of electrical contractors or other private concerns. Twenty-two of the members are in

the various branches of the armed forces here and abroad. Many others are engaged in defense projects throughout the land.

The officers of No. 300, consisting at present of Rene A. Bachard, president; Merton F. Brown, vice president; Lawrence P. Clark, recording secretary; Iral O. Marshall, treasurer, and Gerald L. Roberts, financial secretary and business manager, may well look back with no uncertain pride at what has already been achieved during the local's brief span of existence. Among these accomplishments might be cited: A Brotherhood membership requirement in our agreement, substantial increases of what it takes to keep the wolf away, more favorable working conditions, promotions on a seniority-aptitude basis and the additional insurance and benefits derived from membership in the E. W. B. A.

Constructive plans, though still in the embryo stage and not military secrets by any means, are in the offing whereby Local No. 300 hopes to substantially increase its membership. The field of organized labor in these parts may still be considered virgin territory with only the surface having been scratched to date, and with many groups of prospective members yet in evidence, just waiting to become acquainted with the benefits of organized labor before hopping over to our side of the fence.

Well—that is all! Back again sometime with more of the doings and dones of Local No. 300. Until then—s'long, everybody! . . . and a grand salute to all other locals and their respective memberships from Local No. 300, of Montpelier, Vt. . . via its press agent without portfolio,

JOHN B. MANSFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor: Let us give thought to the many thousands of I. B. E. W. members who are learning a new trade, namely, "Axis Buster." We know they will work hard and master their new trade. In due time they will graduate to "Victory." These truths are self-evident. But this is only one side of our thought.

As these men go to war, how do they feel about the home front and their local union? Will they get the necessary materials for war in sufficient quantity and on time? Will they return, after victory, to a strong and solid union? Will the local union be prepared to help the returning Brothers rehabilitate themselves to civilian life?

We all belong to one of these two groups—we who are going to the war front are charged with victory. We will not let you down. We are sure the other group will fulfill their responsibilities. These two groups working for a common goal, have faith in one another. This faith cannot and must not be broken.

As of April 1, 25 per cent of the members of Local No. 313 are now in the armed forces. They are: Laird W. Toulson, George Sweeney, Charles H. Pierce, Thomas E. Zebley, Richard H. Chillas, Walter Kachmar, Albert A. McNamara, Wilson L. Bryan, Louis J. Murabito, Charles A. Beusse, Jr., John G. Selway, Harvey C. Yates, James J. Duffy, Jr., Joseph F. Smith, George P. Jackson, Henry J. Gray, Stanton Richardson, William T. Dever, Henry W. Rogers, Millard E. Dawson, George Taylor, Joseph Rooney, Robert W. Hunter, Ray Walls, Thomas J. Travis.

RAY WALLS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor: We have been among the missing locals of late, but we have been by no means

inactive. Florida no doubt has contributed to this war effort, in camps, bases and air fields, as much, if not more, than any other state in the Union. However, most of the projects are completed now, and from all indications we will have to travel to northern fields to procure work. We were grateful to the traveling members of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS for their part in helping us out during this period. Of course, this is a nice part of the country to come to in the cooler months of the year, but we had a number of visiting Brothers during the summer, when it was rather warm. This is an air-conditioned state, as a rule, but sometimes we have trouble regulating our controls. We are wondering how Brothers Lindley and Richardson, from North Carolina, are making out; also how Brother Ed. Mauk and his bunch, from Macon, Ga., are doing.

The State Federation of Labor had a very interesting and constructive convention at Jacksonville, Fla., March 8 and 9. This convention was very well attended and many constructive measures were taken for the progress of the labor movement in this state. The State Electrical Workers Association had a most profitable meeting at Jacksonville, also, March 7 and 8. Delegates were present from about every local in the state. The reports from the delegates as to their respective jurisdictions was most encouraging and gratifying.

I'm sorry to report the death of two of our Brothers within the last month, Brother R. P. "Bob" Shannon, who died on February 18, at Tampa, Fla., and Brother Joseph E. "Uncle Joe" Bell, who died March 14 at West Palm Beach. Brother Bell was one of the members who helped start L. U. No. 323 here, and also L. U. No. 349 in Miami, Fla. He worked right up to the time of his death, refusing to be pensioned, by either the Brotherhood or the Florida Power and Light Company, where he was employed. He was 73 years old. Of late years he only attended meetings on notice or when some special order of business was at hand. He was always given the privilege of the floor, and in a few, but well-chosen words, he would give us some real fatherly advice. He was one of the best known, best loved and respected labor men in Palm Beach County.

There is much being said about post-war planning, in local, state and federal circles. The old saying that "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country" is more true than ever. However, it will be well for all local unions to have a committee, one that will function, to make some plans and preparations for the post-war workers.

Be remembering: "The union label is a symbol, significantly identifying the efforts of the most fairly paid, finest type, most conscientious craftsmen on earth."

BENJ. G. ROEBER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor: Another month has gone by and it is time for me to give an account of our local affairs. We really have been busy these past few months and our local has been augmented to great heights. Besides our line department, which has been organized for four years, we have just initiated new members from many of the other departments of our company. These departments include substation, meter, dispatchers, engineers, storeroom, garage, billing, payroll, building and accounting departments.

We want to thank our international representative, Mr. Cristiano, and our faithful Brother and president, Walter Jarrett, for their constant and loyal work that has made all this possible.

The line department wishes to take this opportunity to welcome each and every new

member. We are all very happy and we know that we shall have a great organization.

Before closing, I should like to mention the names of our Brothers who have left their work to join the fighting forces. Let us not forget these boys for they are fighting for our freedom, peace and happiness. So to Martin Stickle, Arthur Solomon, Albert Romaine, Neil McNeil and Norman Edwards we wish you all the luck in the world and hope you will be back with us soon.

SIMPSON WOLFE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: During the past year the ranks of the Brotherhood have been reinforced by a great number of new members. Owing to pressure of other business, these new members have more or less been left to educate themselves on labor matters. They attend a few meetings, hear the secretary read voluminous correspondence about far-away problems signed by E. J. Brown, G. M. Bugnizet or I. V. P. Ingles, and then leave for home unimpressed by the importance of these communications. This is caused chiefly because they are not acquainted with our international officers and, as most of them read our JOURNAL I would like them to meet International Vice President Ernie Ingles, top-ranking officer of the BROTHERHOOD in Canada.

Ernie joined the BROTHERHOOD in February, 1907, which, if you only counted leap years, is quite a while ago. At the Atlantic City convention a new vice presidential district was created and Ernie was elected to police this area, namely, Canada and Newfoundland. In those days the general membership could not have trusted their delegates to give a final decision to important matters, especially when meeting in a city of bathing beauties and seashore hot spots, because the actions and laws of a convention were not in force until submitted to the general membership by means of a referendum. The actions of this particular convention were turned down, and so no new district and no new vice president.

However, the need of an organizer in Canada was acute, and so in February, 1918, President McNulty appointed Ingles to that position, complete with dog team and snowshoes. Three months later the matter of a new vice presidential district was again submitted to the members. This time it passed, and Acting President Jim Noonan selected our Ernest to fill the job, in view of the fact he was elected for it the year before.

In 1918, in New Orleans, he was reelected and has retained his office by acclamation at every convention of the BROTHERHOOD since. Quite a record, you say; but he must have had a lot of drag. Well, I didn't know Ernie then, but I do now, and he still has a lot of drag. I have attended conventions with him in Miami, Ottawa, St. Louis, Winnipeg and Bullock's Corners, and he knows the chief of police and the town crier in every place he goes. More than that, he will serve on any committee or commission that has for its purpose the advancement of social and labor legislation. For example, he was a member of the Apprenticeship Board of Ontario and is now a member and an officer of the National Construction Council and the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, secretary-treasurer of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, and secretary of both the Ontario Provincial Council and the Roadmen's Association. Yes, he do get around, he do, and, with all his obligations and commitments he still retains a sense of humor that is hard to match among men in his position in these trying times.

He has made decisions that were not always favorably received by various local unions, including our own, but he is always welcome

to come to the next meeting because we know that the interest of the BROTHERHOOD as a whole is his main idea, and not special favors for one local union.

Probably he has made more mistakes than any other vice president. If so, it is because he has served longer than any other present vice president. He has held this office under International Presidents McNulty, Noonan, Broach, Tracy and Brown.

I think our new members would be well advised to stop and think and, in thinking, take comfort from the fact that in addition to the stability of your local unions you have the backing of international officers who know the ropes and how to use them.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Hello. I haven't spoken to you for two months, but I wasn't mad. Did you miss me? No? I thought so. Well, ennyhoo, as Gracie would say, it behooves me to give a monthly account of my stewardship as grand exalted press secretary of Local 377. We have some work here in Lynn. The job I am on is a new supercharger building for the General Electric Company. We had about 30 men on the job, working six days, nine hours a day, \$1.50 per hour. Most of the men were from out of town. A new efficiency superintendent cut us to eight hours and five days, and that wrecked the morale on the job. The men found many causes why they should leave, and they did. It's only natural that they needed the overtime to pay the expenses away from home. Hen Ryan quit, went down on the farm, came back though. Hen got a bad cut from a plow in a Sears Roebuck catalogue. Keep out of the hardware section, Hen.

Listening to the moans and groans of the Brothers during the noon hour, I asked them how many of you guys are not in the doghouse at home? No answer. Putting it another way, or, as they would say in the law, How many of you wives are happy being married to an electrician?

To the wives: If you will write to me on a sheet of asbestos, as no inflammable material may be sent through the mail, especially about the male, I will try to help you. I'd hate to be a woman and married to some of the bleary-eyed specimens of manhood that I have seen on Monday mornings. Even my wife is unhappy. The dog left and I have the house all to myself.

Getting away from the serious stuff and dogs, here's a true story: Andy Johnson had a cat. It lost its leg, so Andy made a wooden leg for it, and what do you think? Now the cat clubs the rats to death. 'Pon me soul!

And now a few regards to Dick Noonan, Bebe Busch, Bob and Mrs. Pierce, Chicago; Bill Shindler, Bob Munroe, San Francisco; Jim Nicoll, Detroit; Charley, the baby whale, and Herman, St. Louis, and Frank Yonder He Comes, the Star-Gazer, St. Louis, and to all the rest. Happy St. Patrick's day.

ED. MCINERNEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: The goodwill ambassadors of L. U. 396 seem to have completed their tour and are back in their usual positions in the lull between the completion of their projects and the arrival of the stock for the next one, if any. Traveling is a great education in many, many ways. Your peripatetic correspondent has put in most of his time since returning to the home front between household duties in trying to figure out how any man could retain his sanity and hold the job of business agent, particularly during this war. And the international officers have it worse, because they work on a grander scale!

There seems to be a movement on foot looking toward a stabilization of wages and working conditions called for by the age-old opponents of skilled labor who are beating the big drum with two sticks to advertise the fact that they are all out to further the War Effort and the American Way of Life. It seems impossible to pound into their thick, soft skulls the fact that the skilled workmen of America invented and produced the American Way and have been enthusiastically behind the War Effort since it started.

It seems to be fairly easy to draw up sets of regulations and guides for cooperation, but when the time comes to interpret these rules it seems impossible to arrive at a meeting of minds. Our representatives are willing, even eager, to cooperate, but cooperation requires two parties to function, and as our side advances the other retreats and after endless discussion the minds are farther apart than ever.

When will those who direct the war effort realize that the whole idea of good working conditions is based on an effort to have a good job speedily and well done? The idea of our self-imposed masters seems to be that unskilled and formerly unemployable opportunists be taught just a modicum of skill and rewarded beyond their wildest dreams, while we, who have borne the heat of the day and wish to retain our self-respect are regarded as obstructionists when we refuse to be dragged to their level. This may be called the year of the unskilled.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, gazed morosely at his six-ounce glass of beer, and remarked: "I just got a new pair of corduroy whistle britches, and a pair of squeaky shoes, I guess I will pick up a drum somewhere and enlist as a full military band."

THE APSAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 448, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Editor: My first effort in behalf of our local seems to have received a warm welcome and I have been urged to continue writing and tell the rest of the Brothers about conditions and status of the railroad employees on the N. Y. O. & W. Railroad.

As you know from my previous letter, the men of this local are hardly receiving a living wage. The average journeyman receives the grand sum of 80 cents per hour, and I actually cannot understand why the President of the United States, as supreme commander, does not act, inasmuch as the 14 chiefs have turned the matter over to him for settlement. Two panel boards have decided in favor of the employees, who are also entitled to back pay since September, 1941, but still no action after we have exhausted every legal means to bring this matter so vitally important to the men involved to a successful conclusion. It seems to this ordinary scribe that the government is letting down the working men after having extracted a promise of no strike.

Would someone please explain how we could get a living wage and what back pay we are entitled to, unless the men walk out and demand an immediate adjustment? I suppose, if such action were taken, a number of labor-baiting legislators would shout to high heaven about our breach of promise, notwithstanding the fact that we have undergone hardship, hunger and deprivation for the past 15 months waiting for the proper authorities to act and alleviate our plight.

Perhaps some people would say, why don't they leave and go to work in defense industries and make some real money? Their reasoning would be correct if the great majority on this property had not spent most of their lives working for the N. Y. O. & W., and to quit now when they only have a few years

until retirement age, seems unthinkable to them. Others have families, and still others have properties they have acquired through sweat and sacrifices, and the effort to abandon a place where they have brought up their children, and where every article holds dear memories of their loved ones is beyond human imagination.

I also wish to report that the son of our president, William Sannwald, Jr., is recuperating in a hospital in Africa and we sincerely hope that no permanent injury has been sustained by this heroic lad of a very proud father.

In conclusion, I wish to say that there is no place where a more compact group of men is working in unison and with complete confidence of the ultimate achievement of a living wage than in Local 448, I. B. E. W., System Federation No. 31, N. Y. O. & W.

ALEXANDER JOHN CANTER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 592, VINELAND, N. J.

Editor: It is some time since 592 has had an item in our JOURNAL. It is truly the fault of the press secretary. And at this time it seems to be a duty rather than a pleasure. Our Lord and Master has reached into our midst and taken a beloved Brother. William Meredith, "Bucky" to most all New Jersey boys, passed on, after a few months of illness, quietly and without pain, as he would have wished it. Having been our president, then business agent, we shall miss him.

Many of us will not forget the gallant fight he put up for the job at the Millville air base a few years ago. The lighting contract was awarded to a Brooklyn contractor. This outfit promised several times to use our men and later signed up an agreement with Local No. 3, and still never did use any of our men. This contractor would receive a reel of cable and have it placed with barbers, farmers, etc.

At the base they now know that workmanship is important and that trained tradesmen do good work.

L. M. ORR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA

Editor: Hello, everybody! Back again! It seems that our great railroads which just a few years back, at a time commonly known as the depression, pleaded with our boys to take a cut—be patriotic and save these great systems of commerce! Now these same vultures are trying in their same old way to dodge the issue that is so vital to the boys on the jobs and the ones who are going to return to these jobs when this great catastrophe has been stopped. The skill of these men compared to any other skilled craft in this nation is as good and better than the average that is making many more times more than his Brothers on these great railroad systems.

If these great empires of rail were not making billions, that would be another story, but it is no secret who is pocketing this wealth. Our representatives, I know, are on the job. The organized business of this country is fighting labor to the nth degree when they hold out their hands for their portion of this work. Millions of dollars are being spread around to undo all that is secured for the protection of labor. The underhandedness and viciousness to compel us to bend to their will is practically on the headlines of your daily paper.

We must strive to meet their attack and to save all of our labor standards so when our Brothers do come back they will not find a wreck at home, but something good and ready to take them in. No, it may not be you or me, but whoever is left must fight for our rights. Every union man should resolve to do bet-

ter, to attend his meetings more regularly, to be more alert as to what is happening and do something besides talk. The new Brothers and especially the younger ones must be taught the fundamentals of unionism if they ever expect to survive.

Yours for more bonds.

THE SENTINEL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor: VICIOUS ANTI-LABOR BILL, COLORADO. Among the most drastic anti-labor provisions of the bill as presented were:

1. Dissolution of all existing unions in the state and compelling re-negotiation of all agreements.
2. Virtual destruction of the right to strike, boycott, or picket.
3. Elimination of the closed or union shop.
4. Re-establishes use of injunctions in labor disputes by revoking the state Norris-La-Guardia Act.
5. Re-establishes the use of yellow-dog contracts as legal means of enslaving workers.
6. Grants power to Industrial Commission to supersede courts of competent jurisdiction in labor dispute cases.

I can't understand at this time why a state of confusion should be cast among labor. We have a war to fight. We of labor are fighting to win. Write your Senator and let him know labor's side. It is worth a stamp and a few minutes' time, if you believe in yourself, your union and fellowman.

There is at this time launched through the press, radio, halls of state, editors and columnists a drive to make the public believe that unions are—un-American. We of labor place our American way of life to live as free men above all. Labor down through the years has fought for rights and privileges that citizens of a decent democracy possess and place a value upon our citizenship, and accept the responsibility of America, right or wrong.

Why do we have unions? Because industrial leaders spend millions fighting union representation. The picture of labor unions the way the public gets it is all wrong. We of organized labor must remember the future belongs to those who prepare for it. Good wages, good working conditions are not handed down from one generation to another a finished thing. Each member must make his contribution. Time has recorded relaxation of vigilance, for a split second has been the cause of disunity that has destroyed many hours of careful planning. Carelessness, lack of thought, has brought headaches and heartaches. Your loyalty to your union is measured by your attendance at its meeting and your support to its officers.

The press and radio fill the eyes and ears of card men and women, who take their easy chairs and let a few faithful members and officers fight their battles. They are the ones who hold meetings on the job. The proper place to hold a meeting is in a union hall, before all members, and let the axe fall upon all necks that are stuck out. There is too much talk on the outside. Bring it in. Of all the great work done by man, the best work is done when he's made a union man.

CARL E. SHOPE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: Thinking that it might be of interest to many of our members, and especially to members of Local No. 697, I have compiled a list of members of our apprentice class, and a couple of older members now in the service of our country, viz.;

Major Oscar Bachman, Second Lieutenant Lawrence Davis, Staff Sergeant Stewart Means. Privates: Ed Enright, Robert Walton, R. Gresham, John Young, G. R. Sharp, George Zahrt, Albert Jacob, Charles Yeager, Harold Mickey, James Louckes, H. Brahms, Robert MacWilliams, Curtis Lawrence.

These boys are all outstanding American young men, and the members of No. 697 take great pride in the fact that our membership is so well represented in our armed forces, and we know there are no better men than these youngsters.

On Saturday evening, March 27, the members of Local No. 697 gathered in the popular hall known as the Spanish castle, in Gary, to entertain our 25-year members. The party was a great success and to top it off these members were presented with the I. B. E. W. 25-year gold service buttons. Like many other members, ye scribe fell short of having one of these buttons by a margin of a few months. Well, maybe we will be luckier at the next 25-year party!

It was an open house affair with members of Michigan City and Valparaiso locals also present.

Our entertainment committee furnished plenty of eats and liquid refreshment. We had plenty of music and singing by some of our amateur Carusos.

An improvised quartet, or I might say sextette, featuring our two peerless songsters, Brothers Paul Hagberg and Jack Dierheimer, did themselves proud, especially Brother Dierheimer, whose melodious falsetto thrilled all of us.

"Sweet Adeline" and "Frivolous Sal" were murdered and dug up again and again. Those two old gals certainly take a lot of punishment at our parties, and I guess at all parties where electricians gather.

I will be unable to furnish the photo of our 25-year men in this letter, but will try to have it in my next.

What sort of mental phobia is Eddie Rickenbacker laboring under that he should take such an arrogant stand against union labor in this country?

Could it be possible that the sea gull that mistook his head for a landing field and had to make a forced landing, could have caused a brain concussion thereby setting up an obsession in his mind against organized labor? Like most Americans I have always been a great admirer of "Rick" as a man of unquestioned courage, and it is regrettable that he should now display such ignorance in matters pertaining to labor.

As a fighting American he is "tops," but he is completely out of his element when he launches into a tirade against union labor.

Why cannot men like him and Lindbergh stick to aviation and not set themselves up as experts on things that they know nothing of?

His attacks on the workers can only harm his popularity, and if he persists along this line, he may, like Lindbergh, turn out to be another idol with "feet of clay."

Who, if not the "working stiff" is carrying the heavy load of taxes and production in this country?

Is it the big corporation with millions of dollars in fat contracts, and adding big additions to its plant at taxpayers' expense, with a chance of buying these same buildings from the government at about 5 per cent of the original cost at the end of the war? Not by a d—d sight!

Physically, Eddie is living in the present, but mentally he seems to be existing in the "gay nineties" when trusts and corporations ran hog-wild in their exploitation of American workers. The good old days of "rule or ruin!" It is up to union labor to see that those days

shall never return, and I believe that if organized labor stops all internecine strife and faces our would-be destroyers with a solid front, we shall go on to greater heights of happiness and prosperity as we journey into the future.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Every once in a while you are faced with a job which has to be done, and you feel that this is one you just can't do. Such a job is this letter. However, here goes.

Brother Jerome E. Hawkins, former secretary of L. U. No. 734, for about 18 years, died on March 9, in the fifty-fourth year of life. Nearly half of those years had been spent in the service of organized labor, he having been initiated into our Brotherhood on July 17, 1917, Card Number 371820. He never was a "card man," for he had been president of his local, and also of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union; secretary of his local union and of the Portsmouth Metal Trades Council for nearly 18 years; chairman of the laws committee of the Virginia State Federation of Labor for 12 years; and a member of the board of directors of the Navy Yard Cooperative Association for the past two years. His place in our ranks will be impossible to fill. He had a wide acquaintance among the trade and among the lawmakers in Washington, and if ever a man passed away without having once made an enemy, Brother Hawkins did. We all loved him and admired his calm, detached way of never letting anything get under his skin. But he was just as firm in his insistence that right and justice must prevail. Many an admiral and former Secretary of the Navy can testify to Jerry's insistence, finally winning his point. His "golden rule" must have read something like this: "Take my life and let it be consecrated, LABOR, to thee."

Brother Hawkins asked no favors and wished nobody to grieve for him. Life owed him nothing, as he had more than his share of friends and happiness. I may almost say that he, in truth, was typical of the character in the poem by Tennyson:

Sunset and evening star, and one clear call for me.

And may there be no moaning at the bar when I put out to sea.

O. W. HERB, P. S.

P. S.—Incidentally, this will mark the end of my press secretaryship, and henceforth you will be kept advised by Brother Stowasser, who will take up these duties, while I try in my wholly inadequate way to take over where Brother Hawkins left off.

O. W. H.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor: "The pen is mightier than the sword." This is undoubtedly only too true, but the pen from this organization has been lax much too long. We are certain an apology at this time would be in order.

We would like to say, at first, a cheery "hello" to all our members of the armed services, especially to Brother Bob Ferguson, who is our newest member of the R. C. A. F. Then to Brothers Ed. G. Davis, J. Fraser, A. McPherson, B. Yapp and K. Lawrie, who are enjoying that tropical climate down there. We could do with some of that heat up here. Finally, to Brothers "Army" Armstrong and W. Foster and all members of Local 485 in Newfoundland, to whom we all wish the best of luck.

Brother Al Robinson, as chairman, and all the members of our entertainment committee

are in order for congratulations for the planning of that fine social evening at a recent meeting. Special guests at this function were Brother N. W. Koehn, home on leave with the R. C. A. F., and Brother Jim Lees, who attended his first meeting after a very lengthy illness.

Brother George Wyndham, now working down Stratford way, writes us that he had an accident recently, getting his clothes caught in a revolving shaft, which painfully tore and bruised his leg muscles. We are glad to hear, though, that he is almost ready to go back to work again. While we are on the subject we may as well let you know all the illness we have had in the local. Brother Lou Hogge had his hands burned at work. Business Manager T. W. Poole had an operation on that troublesome leg, and Brother Hank Zimmerman had a case of acute appendicitis. All but Brother Poole are back in action again.

All members have been working continuously, and there is always that slight shortage of men. The local organization is doing very well, several new members having been initiated into the Brotherhood.

President George Thomas is doing a magnificent job of getting our meetings started on time. He has efficiently eliminated that 10 or 15 minutes late start.

Brothers A. Meharry and Charles McQueen make excellent recording and financial secretaries, and, of course, Brother Alex Morrison is our ideal as treasurer.

That's about all the local news, and enough said for our first letter in many months, so to I. O. and all the friends of Local 773 we wish the best of health and happiness.

GEORGE HOPE,

H. G. ZIMMERMAN.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: The year 1943 finds the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS completing 25 years of undiminished activity amongst the electrical workers employed on railroads in the United States and Canada.

What a change in the rates of pay and working conditions of the railroad electrical workers has taken place during these 25 years! The working time has been reduced from the 10-hour day and seven day week to an eight hour day with a six day week. The wage rate has been increased from 28 cents per hour to a rate from 73 cents to \$1.04 per hour, with time and one-half and double time for overtime, and a vacation with pay. In addition the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, in cooperation with the other bona fide railroad labor organizations, has succeeded in placing on the statute books the Railroad Retirement Act, unemployment insurance and the Railroad Labor Act—an Act which outlaws discrimination resulting from membership in a labor union. Prior to 1918, with a few exceptions, it was not a safe thing for a railroad electrical worker to let his foreman know that he was a member of a labor organization. Also under this Act adjustment boards have been established for the purpose of arriving at an equitable decision on disagreements arising over the proper application of the working agreement.

The railway labor organizations have set a pace in the establishment of relationship between employer and employee, based on mutual respect and good will, which has been a model for square dealing and has become a cynosure for employee-management committees in other industries.

We have not seen the general chairman of System Council No. 7 for the past seven months.

JOHNNY MACK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: The closing date having slipped up on me, I will have to pen a few brief lines and hope they will reach you in time.

We are still trying to gain recognition of our local by the V. E. & P. Co. as bargaining agent for the local employees, although we are faced with considerable opposition. However, with the support of the BROTHERHOOD and our own sincere efforts we have no doubt that we will succeed in the near future.

All we need is some rapid action by the NLRB, and this our very able representative, Brother Sayers, is endeavoring to secure.

Seriously, though, the utility situation in this vital defense area could get critical if action were delayed too long.

A committee from Congress has been investigating conditions in this area. They readily agree that the food shortage is serious. If they had investigated prices they might have found that food prices, especially on green vegetables, since the advent of rationing have increased from 200 per cent to 500 per cent—when they can be obtained.

Maybe we had better all stop our present work and go to farming so that we may eat.

We were recently honored with a visit by Brother Bob Miller, of the A. F. of L. He gave a fine speech and encouraged us generally.

Brothers Johnson and King, of Amalgamated Local 1177, visited with us at our last meeting and told us of the progress of their local and the problems that we would face in the future. Wish we could get more of this first-hand information.

Guess I had better post this and hope that it makes the press. Maybe more next month.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: Recently in our meetings we have had a number of requests and also a certain amount of criticism as to why L. U. No. 1002 (composed mainly of stump jumpers) never has an article in the ELECTRICAL WORKER, but the fact that this local has received no publicity is by no means a sign that it is inactive.

During the month of February, 1943, the membership of 1002 was increased considerably by the addition, and establishment of a sub-local, of the Grand River Dam Authority employees. This local is composed of substation dispatchers and operators who came in 100 per cent on their own efforts without any organizing campaign being turned in their direction. Maybe certain newspaper columnists' articles have had a reversal of effect there.

During our last meeting approximately the entire membership pledged themselves to give a pint of blood to the American Red Cross. We now have over 30 members in military service and we feel that this is a small bit in trying to do our part for the boys in action. We hope that other organizations will fall in line.

The larger portion of the funds of this local have gone to buy War Bonds. In fact, we might say all with the exception of a working capital. Also, 20,000 Raleigh cigarettes have been donated for our troops overseas.

We have had a number of defense jobs in our jurisdiction, the largest the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Chouteau, Okla., which has been under construction for the past 18 months with only two minor accidents in the line work. The contractor (Riggs Distler) has praised the work of the linemen on this job, and we have been well pleased with the cooperation they have given us. Many linemen have remarked of this job as being one of the finest in the country.

A very unfortunate accident occurred dur-

ing the Pryor cyclone. Two Jenkins Brothers, returning home from this job, were killed. A fund of over \$2,000 was raised by Brother members on this job for their families.

In conclusion, I would like to say, when at a meeting I look over the various faces, many of them wrinkled from toil down through the years, greeting one another with a "Hiya, Bill," "Hello, Joe;" have you seen Sam lately?" It gives me a feeling of pride to know that I am trying to write an article in their behalf, rather than condemn them for believing they are entitled to a fair compensation for their long hours of labor.

JACK RILEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1068, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor: The regular monthly meeting of L. U. No. 1068 was held on Thursday, March 4, with a good attendance. Although JOURNAL readers have not heard from us for quite a while, we have not been idle, but carrying on despite our many difficulties. It is with regret the local has been forced to accept the resignation of our president, Joseph A. O'Connor, and the general shop steward, Thomas Quigley, also the replacement of Agnes Long as shop steward in Department E. Mable Ernee has taken over that office. It seems a pity to the writer that any member could be so selfish as to fail to appreciate the good work these officers have done for the local. Their untiring efforts in wholeheartedly defending all members in whatever their problems were has been evident for years back. It is the earnest wish that each member will show just a little bit more consideration and give more cooperation than they have in the past. If you can't help, don't hurt. We are all working for the same victory and should work shoulder to shoulder in the future. All this should surely give the person or persons responsible for these changes something to think about.

Our local is being well represented in the armed forces, and our best wishes go with each local Brother and Sister member (yes, we have some girls in there, too, folks) as they go out to do their bit for Uncle Sam.

On February 28 we honored Mary C. Conroy, who recently joined the WAVES, with dinner and dance. The affair was held at the Elizabeth Carteret Hotel. Seated at the table with Mary were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Conroy, Rev. Charles Bell, Judge John L. McGuire and Mr. G. E. Grundy. Joseph O'Connor acted as master of ceremonies, and also presented Mary with a military wrist watch and a purse on behalf of her fellow members and co-workers. A centerpiece of red, white and blue flowers adorned the table. The speakers all complimented Mary on her bravery.

A similar affair is to be held for Emma (Amy) Hagelgans at the Elks Club House in the near future. Amy, as she is known to the gang, is entering the WAACS. Our very best wishes for good luck, good health, and a safe return home go to these girls. Our organization hates to lose them and we're mighty proud of them. If space will permit, I am sure the Editor will be glad to publish our honor roll. *Ed's Note: Sorry! List will be published in May.*

That's all for now, folks, but you'll be hearing from us soon again.

HELEN R. THORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1214, BISMARCK AND MANDAN, N. DAK.

Editor: This is the night before our regular meeting, but there's enough from last month to write about, and we hope it's interesting enough to warrant printing.

One of the employers, who employs members of Local 1214, got off on the wrong foot

not long ago and decided they could get by without paying back wages. Their ideas were shortlived, though, when the international representative arrived to take things in hand. In practically no time the dispute was all settled. One of our members in the Army knew nothing about the dispute, and I can imagine he will be surprised when he begins to get checks for back pay. (It's a great morale builder.)

The members of Local 1214 are about to launch an extensive campaign to organize some of the other radio stations in the state. Before the war, most of the stations in the state were paying as low as \$14 per week (or should I say giving them ice cream money?). Since the war they have had to pay much better wages or go without help. If we can organize these stations now, there will be no chance for them to go back to the old wage. If we do not organize them, it's a sure bet the wages will go down when the victory is won. And tell me, who can live on \$14 per week, even in normal times?

BOB KYLLINGSTAD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: The coldest March in Minnesota history is just about over. We are almost tired of looking forward to spring. Perhaps these past few mild days are the end, though, and we can really expect it.

Enjoyed having J. C. McCowen in attendance at our March meeting. Jess brought up several points for discussion for the good of the union. Two new members were sworn in, Brothers Joseph Herner and Clarence Robinson. Four Brothers were appointed on a committee to investigate affiliation with the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. Nominations and election of new officers will be the order of business at the June, 1943, meeting. Revision of contract negotiations at WLOL was completed last month by Brother McCowen. New contract includes the granting of holidays, which was not included in the past. General increases in pay were not negotiated, but the top scale per length of employment was increased.

The jurisdiction of Local 1216 includes the following Twin Cities stations: WLOL-Mutual Outlet, basically and key station for the North Central Broadcasting System, servicing the following stations in the Northwest with NCBS and MBS. Network PGMS, KWLM, Willmar; KATE, Albert Lea; KWNO, Winona; WDSM, Superior; KVF, Fort Dodge; WATW, Ashland; WJMS, Ironwood; KDGE, Fergus Falls; KVOX, Moorhead; KILO, Grand Forks; KSJB, Jamestown; KGCU, Mandan; KABR, Aberdeen; KDRL, Devils Lake; KLPM, Minot, and WEAU, Eau Claire. WTCN, basic Blue outlet, and servicing Northwest with scheduled Blue programs via WLOL and KSTP. KSTP, basic Red and key switching point for WDAY, Fargo; KFYY, Bismarck; WEBC, Duluth; WEAU, Eau Claire, and services Minnesota radio network stations KFAM, St. Cloud; KYSM, Mankato; KROC, Rochester, and WKBH, La Crosse. WCCO, basic Columbia Twin Cities outlet, services KDAL, Duluth, with Columbia and special program feeds. WDGY is local outlet with special feeds to NCBS Network via WLOL. WMIN is local outlet. WLB, University of Minnesota station, carries Twin Cities educational programs and shares time with WCAL, Northfield.

The manpower situation in the Northwest is still acute, as it probably is all over. Something will have to be done soon. Women operators for the duration only, have been discussed somewhat, but no action has been taken by the majority.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

"OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES"

(Continued from page 141)

boys. But we've got to have some good excuse. Rough stuff don't go.

Senator Sorghum: Sometimes I think you're yellow.

Senator Moneybags: Who, me? Just careful.

Senator Filibuster: Careful, eh! Okay. Well, be careful, but I hope labor hain't careful.

Senator Sorghum: Oh, for the good old days. The days when a go-getting man could hold up his head in this country. The days before 1932, when a union man showed his face in a decent plant we tied a cat to his tail. Or if that didn't work, there was always the injunction—or jail. The good old days! Boys, will they ever come back again?

(A messenger comes hastily in and whispers something in Sorghum's ear, who strokes his leonine beard in approval and smiles.)

Senator Sorghum: Boys, it's happened. Five thousand lunatics just took a vacation at the Acme Fluid Company's plant.

Senator Filibuster: Oh, my God! This would happen to me. My plant!

Senator Moneybags: (strikes oratorical pose) There comes a tide in the affairs of men when taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

Senator Sorghum: Boys, it's just 10 minutes until the Senate adjourns. Let's get this thing into the hopper.

(They clatter toward the door all smiling except Filibuster. Sorghum goes out last, turning to smirk at the audience.)

Senator Sorghum: As Churchill said, "This is the end of the beginning."

HONOR PLAQUE AWARDED

(Continued from page 148)

Honorable William F. Devin is the official head of our city. We take his kind words which follow, in part, as the sentiment of our employers and the citizens of Seattle. Local No. 77 thanks all of you. We will protect your light and power systems at the expense of our lives.

We can, we will, we must win this war. Mr. Devin said, in part:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the Electrical Workers Union: It is with great pride that I perform the duty I am called upon to perform tonight. * * * You went out into the night and into the storm without thought of yourselves or your safety. You climbed ice-covered poles and handled dangerous high voltage wires. You abandoned completely your own convenience; you thought nothing of fatigue, but carried on with only one thought in mind, and that to restore service. You did not do that simply because it was a job, nor because you were to be paid for your work, but you did it because you had a strong devotion to duty and a strong love for your fellow men, and for that devotion and love you are justly entitled to this award which is being given to you tonight.

"I take great pleasure on behalf of the Seattle Civilian War Commission in presenting to you, the members of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 77, the Seattle Civilian War Commission's Award of Merit, and I commend you and congratulate you for a job well done."

IN MEMORIAM

Clyde Echler, L. U. No. 39

Initiated April 11, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Clyde Echler; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

H. DEROLPH,
W. SMITH,
A. MAREK,

Cleveland, Ohio

Committee

Ted Welton, L. U. No. 309

Initiated August 10, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 309, record the passing of our Brother Ted Welton, on February 17, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 309, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. EMGE,
ROY CAMERER,
P. H. COONEY,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Edmund Westerman, L. U. No. 3

Initiated September 3, 1926

Whereas God the Father of all men considered the time appropriate to relieve Brother Edmund Westerman of L. U. No. 3, New York, N. Y., who was visiting in L. U. No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y., of the trials and tribulations of this earth; and

Whereas L. U. No. 41 wishes to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 41, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of L. U. No. 41, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that the charter of L. U. No. 41 be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

STANLEY BANASIK,
JAMES H. EGGLESTON, SR.,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
JOHN J. CALLAHAN,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee

Douglas S. DeLaney, L. U. No. 50

Initiated April 10, 1915, in L. U. 283

In the passing of time movements grow because of men, and as the movement grows the value of the men who fostered, nurtured and contributed to its growth and well-being are appreciated. Such a man was Douglas S. DeLaney—dependable and reliable; and

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst this friend and Brother, leaving in his place only that vacancy which time alone may fill, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his bereaved and loving family through this resolution our warmest heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication therein, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect of his memory.

EDGAR S. HURLEY,
N. COATES,
STEVE GUTOWSKI,

Oakland, Calif.

Committee

Francis X. Beal, L. U. No. 659

Reinitiated August 12, 1941

L. U. No. 659 regrets to report the passing of our Brother, Francis X. Beal, whom God has seen fit to call from our midst. Our local extends to his family our deepest sympathy and hopes that the memory of his kind deeds and words of the past will compensate in some way for his absence; we, therefore

Resolve, That a copy of this communication be sent to his family, a copy be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and we further

Resolve, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Beal.

RAY B. LINN,
KEITH V. JAMES,
M. L. TISON,

Medford, Oreg.

Committee

R. V. Blackwell, L. U. No. 146

Initiated July 8, 1941

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that L. U. No. 146 records the passing of Brother R. V. Blackwell, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him.

We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother R. V. Blackwell, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN O. HERBRIG,

Decatur, Ill.

Financial Secretary

Edward Barrows, L. U. No. 1166

Initiated November 15, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1166, record the death of Brother Barrows; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ED GRANGER,

St. Paul, Minn.

Financial Secretary

Charles Fredrickson, L. U. No. 160

Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. 292

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Charles Fredrickson, who died on February 20, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Press Secretary

Curson C. Walker, L. U. No. 937

Initiated April 4, 1927

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his final reward our esteemed and worthy Brother, Curson C. Walker; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Walker, L. U. No. 937 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will always be remembered by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy and regret to his bereaved family, relatives and friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the immediate family of our late Brother, a copy sent the official Journal for publication, and a copy be placed in minutes of our local union, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

N. M. TAYLOR,

Richmond, Va.

Financial Secretary

Charles E. Wolf, L. U. No. 702

Initiated August 11, 1937

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing of our Brother Charles Wolf, December 7, 1942.

In fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

H. L. BRASEL,
G. McELHINEY,
WILFRED MOSS,

Kewanee, Ill.

Committee

Henry W. Worthington, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 2, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 659, report the passing of our Brother, Henry W. Worthington. We extend to our Brother's family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; and we therefore

Resolve, That a copy of these resolutions be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and we further

Resolve, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Worthington.

RAY B. LINN,
K. V. JAMES,
M. L. TISON,

Medford, Oreg.

Committee

Martin J. Holland, L. U. No. 883

Initiated December 8, 1942

With sorrow and regret we record the passing of our Brother, Martin J. Holland, who passed away February 10, 1943, as result of an injury suffered while on duty at the power station at Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Martin J. Holland was born April 24, 1881, near Dows, Iowa, where he lived until about 30 years ago when he moved to Iowa Falls.

He was employed by the Central States Electric Co. on June 11, 1923, at the power station at Iowa Falls as fireman.

In July, 1938, he became a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the Boone, Iowa, Local No. 372 and on December 8, 1942, he transferred his membership to the Iowa Falls Local No. 883 soon after the charter was established.

The charter will be draped for a 30-day period in memory of his passing.

Martin J. Holland was a conscientious and dependable workman greatly missed by his fellow men. He leaves to mourn him, his wife, two children and seven sisters, also many friends.

Many years with our comrades spent
To toil each day without relent.
On every shift as the clock goes round.
The one who's next arrives safe and sound.
Greetings of cheer go to one and all,
While some will leave to await a call.
A call did come to a comrade friend,
A call to appear on the other shore.
A word to you and a hand to lend
To be ready to meet at the MASTER'S door.
God gave his SON for our human soul
That we might reach that perfect goal.
Christ bids each one to live for HIM
While on our duties here
That we might share with HIM on high
That place we love so dear.

R. R. CLARK,

Iowa Falls, Iowa

Recording Secretary

Texas O'Brien, L. U. No. 6

Initiated September 5, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Texas O'Brien, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,
C. FOEHN,
H. MADDEN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

George J. Laferriere, L. U. No. 160

Reinitiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. 292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 160, record the death February 28, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, George J. Laferriere.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Patrick F. Sullivan, L. U. No. 326

Initiated March 1, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Patrick F. Sullivan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
JAMES HEELON,
HENRY GREAVES,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Arthur Ross, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 3, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Ross; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
GEORGE GOSSELIN,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
HENRY GREAVES,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

John A. Eckersley, L. U. No. 582

Initiated May 20, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 582, record the passing of Brother John A. Eckersley, a true friend and a very loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute at our next meeting as a tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAY R. LONG,
N. J. WESTWOOD,

Pocatello, Idaho Committee

C. P. Hansen, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated June 24, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother C. P. Hansen; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Hansen in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Hansen, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
J. E. HORNE,
O. H. HIDDEN,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Robert A. Herrick, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated March 13, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Robert A. Herrick; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Herrick in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Herrick, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.
CHARLES ECKLES,
JESS HORNE,
FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee**Herbert Halbleib, L. U. No. 369**

Initiated May 27, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our worthy and esteemed Brother, Herbert Halbleib; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

H. HEFFERMAN,
H. H. HUDSON,
GEORGE J. HEIM,
L. C. KAELIN,
Committee

Louisville, Ky.

Edward J. Myers, L. U. No. 753

Initiated April 8, 1941, in L. U. No. 420

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 753, record the passing of Brother Edward J. Myers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

LOUIS HALL,
Recording Secretary

Norwalk, Conn.

Christian Jorgenson, L. U. No. 702

Initiated February 8, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, record the passing away of Brother Christian Jorgenson, whose death occurred on February 19, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOE KLIMEK,
BILL MERRICK,
MAX RUDOLF,
Committee

La Salle, Ill.

John A. Howard, L. U. No. 276

Initiated September 18, 1942

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 276, record the passing of our late Brother, John A. Howard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

LAWRENCE MOEN,
EUGENE C. LEE,
RICHARD E. OLSON,
Committee

Superior, Wis.

Carrol T. Merrow, L. U. No. 259

Initiated January 26, 1915

The sudden and untimely death of our Brother, C. T. Merrow, has cast a shadow over all the members of our local union. We extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY W. CANNEY,
A. E. PARTHUM,
F. C. RUSSELL,
Committee

Salem, Mass.

Edward Hoebing, L. U. No. B-1278

Initiated September 25, 1941, in L. U. No. B-1278

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1278, pay our tribute and respect to the memory of our true friend and loyal Brother, Sgt. Edward (Ebbie) Hoebing, whose death occurred February 14, 1943. Sgt. Hoebing was inducted into the service on March 27, 1942, and was stationed with Company F, 307th Infantry, Fort Jackson, S. C.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to his family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to those who mourn his loss; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the family of Sgt. Hoebing, and a copy sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

BETTY JEAN KEEFNER,
Recording Secretary

Greensburg, Pa.

Robert P. Shannon, L. U. No. 323

Initiated April 2, 1937

Again we, the members of L. U. No. 323, are called upon to perform the unpleasant duty of recording the passing of one of our beloved members, Brother Robert Peter Shannon. And this we do with a feeling of deep sorrow and sympathy for his bereaved wife and loved ones, left behind, realizing that in his going we are losing a true friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, spread on the minutes of our local union, and sent to our official Journal for publication; and further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in remembrance of Brother Shannon.

J. A. HARPER,
R. L. HARPSTER,
R. L. RICE,
Committee

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Bert Sheehy, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 25, 1918

Dennis Condon, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 22, 1912

Frank Hobbs, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 25, 1901, in L. U. No. 132

Leonard White, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 1, 1938

John O'Grady, I. O.

Initiated June 26, 1906, in L. U. No. 149

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the death of its five members, whose names appear above.

These men will long be remembered by the membership of L. U. No. 9 for their high conception of duty as members of our Brotherhood and for their fine example as Christian characters. Their genuine interest in our craft and its problems was a stimulus to all of our Brothers and greatly helped in the solution of many of the perplexing situations which union labor is called upon to settle in these perilous days. Our great sorrow in the death of these late members of our local union is brightened by the knowledge of the permanent imprint for good these men left to our Brothers, their friends and their neighbors.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer this tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their Brothers and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

Evelyn Pawlak, L. U. No. 713*Initiated September 17, 1937, in L. U. 1031*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our friend and Sister, Evelyn Pawlak; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to her family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

BETTY FOLEY,
PAULINE POWROZEK,
MARY VIGGIANO,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Stanley Sadowski, L. U. No. 313*Reinitiated October 4, 1940*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 313, record the death of Brother Stanley Sadowski, February 26, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WALTER A. LAFFERTY,
HERMAN O. SCHECHINGER,
JOHN J. PIERCE,

Wilmington, Del.

Committee

H. Lindsley, L. U. No. 604*Initiated August 27, 1934*

Whereas L. U. No. 604 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, H. Lindsley; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. E. HAAG,

Hoboken, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Walter Morrow, L. U. No. 1160*Initiated July 3, 1942*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1160, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Walter Morrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy placed on file in our union records.

GERTRUDE BYER,
Recording Secretary, and

Members of the Executive Committee
Marion, Ind.

Earl Williams, L. U. No. 18*Reinitiated July 2, 1925*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Earl Williams; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Williams in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Williams, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES ECKLES,
JESS HORNE,
FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

M. H. Turner, L. U. No. 784*Initiated February 3, 1920, in L. U. No. 916*

It is with the sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 784, record the passing of Brother M. H. Turner, whose death occurred on March 5, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. H. CRON,
Indianapolis, Ind. Recording Secretary

H. D. Wood, L. U. No. 784*Initiated June 18, 1919, in L. U. No. 481*

It is with the sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 784, record the passing of Brother H. D. Wood, whose death occurred on February 22, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. H. CRON,
Indianapolis, Ind. Recording Secretary

Edgar V. Porter, L. U. No. 108*Reinitiated April 15, 1937*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 108, record the sudden death of our business manager and friend, Brother Edgar V. Porter.

His passing has deprived us of a true and active member and he will be missed by all of us.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread in the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Porter, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ,
JOHN O. MacKINLAY,

Tampa, Fla.

Committee

Elmer L. Pruitt, L. U. No. 18*Initiated October 14, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Elmer L. Pruitt; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Pruitt in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Pruitt, and a copy to the International Office for publication in Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES ECKLES,
JESS HORNE,
FRANK BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

William Geist, L. U. No. 1111*Initiated April 21, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother William Geist; and

Whereas L. U. No. 1111 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 1111 tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in this time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of our late Brother, a copy spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 1111, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication therein.

C. A. RUNDELL,
Elmira, N. Y. Recording Secretary

John W. Collum, L. U. No. 731*Initiated January 11, 1919*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 731, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother John W. Collum; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 731, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

LEE ALLEN,
LOUIS DESSIN,
ROBERT SMITH,

International Falls, Minn.

Committee

William Meredith, L. U. No. 592*Initiated August 25, 1938*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 592, record the passing of our Brother, William Meredith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

L. M. ORR,
J. D. ROSSI,
E. BREEDEN,

Vineland, N. J.

Committee

Joe W. Shirley, L. U. No. 434*Reinitiated March 16, 1940*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 434, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Joe W. Shirley, who passed away March 8, 1943.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at this meeting of the local, and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal.

R. W. BROWDER,
H. M. HASTY,
ERNEST F. RUTERMAN,

Douglas, Ariz.

Committee

Nat. H. Carson, L. U. No. 95*Reinitiated February 4, 1941*

With deep regret and condolence to his family, we, the members of L. U. No. 95, express our sincere feeling of sorrow for the loss of our Brother, N. H. Carson. In tribute to his memory we stand in one minute of silence. May his bereaved family feel a little comfort in our heartfelt sympathy; so be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

ROBERT WHEELER,

Joplin, Mo.

Financial Secretary

Robert L. Russell, L. U. No. 316*Initiated November 3, 1939*

With a deep feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 316, record the death, February 22, 1943, of our friend and Brother, Robert L. Russell.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and copies sent for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal and the Nashville Trades and Labor News; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

MALCOLM CLARK,
ELZIE MILLER,
T. E. MILLER,

Nashville, Tenn.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH
OF MARCH, 1943

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| 5 | A. F. Garvin | 1,000.00 |
| 702 | W. C. Nelson | 117.85 |
| 3 | F. H. Emken | 1,000.00 |
| 491 | C. A. Smith | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | E. S. Calahan | 1,000.00 |
| 309 | Ted Welton | 1,000.00 |
| 937 | C. C. Walker | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | E. J. Westerman | 1,000.00 |
| 611 | Joe McNutt | 1,000.00 |
| 48 | F. S. Townsend | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | B. P. Lamb | 1,000.00 |
| 702 | C. F. Jorgensen | 1,000.00 |
| 77 | W. McConnell | 475.00 |
| 259 | C. T. M. Merrow | 1,000.00 |
| 704 | O. F. Bethke | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (731) | W. J. Callum | 1,000.00 |
| 125 | G. L. Newman | 475.00 |
| 722 | J. J. McMahon | 1,000.00 |
| 437 | E. J. Burns | 300.00 |
| 160 | C. Fredrickson | 1,000.00 |
| 5 | C. V. Haggerty | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | L. F. White | 825.00 |
| 77 | R. W. Swift | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (196) | E. Thomas | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | G. J. Peters | 1,000.00 |
| 693 | H. K. Totten | 1,000.00 |
| 499 | C. M. Flickinger | 650.00 |
| I. O. (784) | H. D. Wood | 1,000.00 |
| 11 | L. F. Levy | 300.00 |
| 313 | S. Sadowski | 475.00 |
| 3 | Isaac Hisiger | 1,000.00 |
| 48 | Carl Baum | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (631) | C. B. Brundage | 1,000.00 |
| 659 | F. X. Beal | 300.00 |
| 146 | R. V. Blackwell | 300.00 |
| 475 | J. H. Jobe | 1,000.00 |
| 160 | N. J. LaFerriere | 1,000.00 |
| 716 | C. E. Gauntt | 500.00 |
| 581 | M. T. McHugh | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (9) | J. O'Grady | 1,000.00 |
| 716 | L. C. Greene | 1,000.00 |
| 702 | Frank Rush | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (17) | F. Kubiak | 1,000.00 |
| 57 | E. A. Slowey | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (98) | S. G. Clissold | 1,000.00 |
| 734 | J. E. Hawkins | 1,000.00 |
| 312 | C. L. Adair | 1,000.00 |
| 341 | G. F. Shellenberg | 825.00 |
| 532 | A. J. Pfister | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (77) | W. F. Cook | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (9) | Denis Condon | 1,000.00 |
| 721 | R. C. Bellamy | 650.00 |
| 26 | G. C. Kretschmar | 1,000.00 |
| 103 | John J. McClory | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | J. R. Rudy | 1,000.00 |
| 846 | W. H. Hickey | 1,000.00 |
| 156 | W. C. Stephens | 825.00 |
| 744 | R. D. Pearson | 1,000.00 |
| 592 | W. Meredith | 825.00 |
| 652 | W. B. Cosgrove | 475.00 |
| I. O. (685) | H. Fisherkerler | 1,000.00 |
| 26 | R. A. Wise | 1,000.00 |
| 16 | George B. Duncan | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | Bert Sheehy | 1,000.00 |
| 873 | E. G. Chichester | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | S. H. Clark | 1,000.00 |
| 292 | E. B. Johnson | 1,000.00 |
| 465 | V. W. Whorral | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (618) | C. H. Domm | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | J. W. Kelly | 1,000.00 |
| 323 | J. E. Bell | 1,000.00 |
| 369 | C. Van Horn | 475.00 |
| 58 | E. H. Donaldson | 1,000.00 |
| 549 | C. L. Daniels | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (369) | J. M. Philpott | 300.00 |
| 150 | C. E. McDonald | 1,000.00 |
| 134 | Max Weinhoff | 650.00 |
| 687 | W. O. Taylor | 650.00 |
| I. O. (316) | N. T. Moore | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (134) | Charles Worth | 1,000.00 |
| 26 | J. W. Essex | 1,000.00 |
| 108 | E. V. Porter | 1,000.00 |

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| I. O. (41) | Edward Stalter | 1,000.00 |
| 9 | F. Hobbs | 1,000.00 |
| 784 | M. H. Turner | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | F. W. Stagg | 1,000.00 |
| 483 | O. P. Nervick | 1,000.00 |
| 77 | Carl Newman | 475.00 |
| 18 | H. Palmer | 1,000.00 |
| 66 | D. Hardy | 1,000.00 |
| B-66 | J. C. Ellison | 1,000.00 |
| 31 | Arthur A. Garris | 150.00 |
| 76 | Clarence W. Bryan | 150.00 |
| 160 | Edward C. Watson | 150.00 |
| 160 | Earl C. Smith | 150.00 |
| 213 | Thomas J. Robitaille | 1,000.00 |
| 84 | Robert O. Carter | 150.00 |
| 477 | Millard E. Damren | 150.00 |
| 77 | C. E. Daniel | 475.00 |
| | | \$83,242.85 |

APPRENTICE SUPPLY

(Continued from page 145)

pletion of apprenticeship. Generally, if an apprentice is well advanced with his training at the time he enters the armed forces, it does not seem wise to expect that he should return to an apprenticeship status upon the conclusion of the war.

PLANS FOR PEACE

"State apprenticeship councils and local joint committees should be urged to furnish such apprentices with a record showing the amount of experience they had prior to entering the service and keep a file of such records to be furnished the apprentices at any time upon their return to civil life."

It is apparent that if the apprenticeship program succeeds as it should succeed in wartime, it will depend a good deal on the aggressiveness and guidance of the labor unions most directly involved.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 154)

noodles, rice or macaroni to give body, and have a fine, hearty soup.

It is more of a struggle now to include in the family's diet plenty of the protective foods—milk, cheese, eggs, butter, fresh vegetables and fruits, meats, dried beans and peas, but there is no difficulty getting whole grain or enriched bread and cereal products. The kitchen is in the war front because it is here that we fight to contrive good nourishment for the workers who back up the fighting men, on the production line.

ABSENTEEISM

(Continued from page 144)

hard. One consists of transient, marginal workers, of the type who find jobs only during boom times. But they are relatively few in number. The second group is made up of youths who know that they will soon be drafted and who enter the shipyards to make high wages in the interim (starting at 95 cents on the Coast). The third group includes the Negroes, who know that they can never advance beyond the rank of helper because of Jim Crow restrictions in the A. F. of L. unions. The apathy of these last two groups is understandable.

"Conditions in the shipyard towns—lack of housing and recreation facilities—are largely responsible for high labor turnover. In San Francisco, a majority of the workers recruited for the yards return home when they can't find houses fit for their families to live in.

"But the most basic cause of bad morale is gross inefficiency in the yards themselves—a condition attributable not only to mismanagement but also to (1) the mushroom growth of the industry, (2) lack of real union participation in building shipyard efficiency, and (3) the constantly changing specifications set by the government, in the case of warships.

"These are serious statements to make. But they need to be made if confusion about absenteeism is to be removed. I have talked to more than a score of yard workers, engineers, and government officials connected with the shipyard industry on the East, Gulf and West Coasts, and without exception the story is the same—disgust at the waste of time and ability in the yards.

"A shipfitter in Wilmington told me that if the men in his yard did a fair day's work each day, they could turn out twice as many ships as they do now. A Navy man on the West Coast told me in all seriousness that the average shipyard worker only managed to get in about two hours of good, hard work in an eight-hour shift—not because of laziness, but because the work was not laid out for him to do.

"The Kaiser shipyard at Vancouver, Wash., employing some 35,000 men, is probably the best-laid-out yard in the world. It was here that Kaiser made a (temporary) speed record last year by launching a ship 10 days after the keel was laid. Yet even here severe accusations of mismanagement have been made.

"Investigations have been made, without effect. Several further steps are apparently needed:

"(1) A coordinator for shipbuilding appointed by the President, who could do for the shipyards what William M. Jeffers has done for the rubber industry. He should have representatives, of a type immune from all 'political' considerations, at work constantly in every major department of every yard to prevent waste of manpower and materials.

"(2) Abolition of the cost-plus system, which has resulted in 'labor hoarding' and inefficient use of manpower, in so far as is possible. One San Francisco Bay yard recently fired 2,500 'inefficient' workers when it changed over from cost-plus operations to building tankers on a contract basis.

"(3) More participation in planning for efficiency, more pressure for regularity of work, less craft jealousy, and more democracy in internal affairs on the part of the unions.

"(4) Action by the government to provide more housing, recreational, and day nursery facilities for the workers, to cut down turnover and to enable the utilization of women workers as well as men wherever possible in the yards."

A. F. OF L. GIRDS TO STABILIZE SOCIAL SECURITY

(Continued from page 147)

"Our insurance plans must be developed soundly for they represent the investments which protect jointly workers and private enterprise.

"The federation will have its proposals in draft bill form shortly."

KAISER SHIPYARD CASE

(Continued from page 142)

duration of agreement, apprentice training program.

The above matters, as well as others ordinarily considered and discussed in negotiating a collective bargaining agreement, were taken up by the conferees. The government was officially represented, as at the earlier meetings, by five departments—the Maritime Commission, the O.P.M., the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, Department of Labor and the Navy Department—whose representatives did everything possible to bring about an agreement between the employers and the American Federation of Labor. Although taking no official part in the negotiations, they were in the real sense full participants, because it was the government who was finally to determine the wages which these workers were to receive.

On April 3 an agreement was reached on all essential points, the government representatives gave their approval, and what is now the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Master Contract was ready for submission to the various locals affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council. Fearing that the unions might not approve this agreement, President Roosevelt issued a special press release on April 19, 1941, urging their approval and calling the agreement a definite step forward in bringing about industrial peace in the shipyards of the Pacific Coast. After being approved by over 90 per cent of the unions on the Pacific Coast, a further conference was held in Portland on April 21, 1941, at which the agreement was finally signed.

In the light of what followed, culminating in the nearly incredible situation that has been brought about, it is important to point out that prior to the time the Pacific Coast Master Agreement was signed, Mr. Daniel C. Ring consulted Mr. Millis, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. Leiserson, to determine if the shipbuilding stabilization program so undertaken was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The two members of the board at that time gave their informal approval to the actions taken.

At the time the agreement was signed, April 21, 1941, our country was less than eight months away from war. The immediate future was far from bright. Our allies had already suffered severe losses; worse was in the offing. The staggering task of arming the country, of assisting our allies, in order to turn the tide toward victory as swiftly and powerfully as possible, was realized in its fullest implications by labor. Everywhere

the unions and their members had shouldered the responsibility of doing their share and more in this tremendous task.

What did the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers do on the Pacific Coast?

Testimony recently given by various witnesses at the Portland N.L.R.B. hearings, including that of John Green, international president of the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers, has brought out the fact that prior to April 21, 1941, no local affiliated with that international existed in Portland. Nevertheless, three weeks later, immediately after the coastwise agreement was signed by the Oregon Shipbuilding Co. and the A. F. L. Portland and Vicinity Metal Trades Council on May 12, 1941, the C. I. O. representatives attempted to intercede. No action was taken on this for months, and we have reason to believe that the N.L.R.B. at first refused to take action.

Evidence has disclosed that the charter issued by the Shipbuilding Workers International during the three weeks' interval was issued contrary to the provisions of its own constitution, which provides that a charter may be granted only upon application made by 50 persons actually working in the shipbuilding industry. The evidence proved that not one of the 50 so-called charter members of the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers Union No. 41 at Portland was engaged in the shipbuilding industry; on the contrary, it showed that the members were either business agents of C. I. O. locals, woodworkers, longshoremen or unemployed persons who signed applications for the charter.

The evidence likewise disclosed that about that time and for a period of several weeks thereafter, prominent advertisements were placed in the *Help Wanted* columns of the *Oregon Journal* and the *Oregonian*, two prominent dailies published in Portland, asking those interested in shipbuilding work to register at a certain Harmony Hall. By means of this very misleading advertisement some 2,000 were thus registered in Portland and Vancouver. To further bolster their alleged claim of representation, cards were sent to all C. I. O. locals in the states of Oregon and Washington urging members to sign registration cards.

It is quite clear that the ground work was carefully laid at this time to deliberately start a jurisdictional fight. C. I. O. Shipbuilding Workers Union Local No. 41 was as much a paper organization as the phoney union which witness Ed Foss testified was set up by the Communists in order to gain control of the Portland C. I. O. Industrial Council.

Following the signing of the contract at Oregon and the one covering the Vancouver and Swan Island yards of the Kaiser Company, the C. I. O. activities in the shipbuilding industry ceased. On the very day that the National Labor Relations Board hearing commenced in Portland, however, organizers of the type which we are used to meeting in the offices of the War Manpower Boards suddenly swooped down upon the peaceful city of Portland and started their organizational campaign to organize thousands of A. F. of L. workers. Very reluctantly, Mr. John Green admitted that his organizers were engaged in organizing American Federation of Labor workers, thereby confessing to an outright violation of the no-raid pledge given by his chief, Phillip Murray.

NEW ROADS

(Continued from page 140)

The members of our "post war council" are:

L. A. "Fuzzy" Fiderius, chairman; Joe A. Lucas, Jack Milli, E. P. "Budd" Phil-

lips, W. E. Rosser, Charles C. Sisson and Morris R. Silverman.

This committee solicits, and will appreciate it very much, if our membership will cooperate with them to the extent of offering suggestions.

Our employers are as much involved, and should be as much concerned, in these post war problems, and it seems logical that they appoint a council to coordinate with labor.

H. C. MOHR.

Senator George, of Georgia, has placed the following resolution before the United States Senate and it has passed:

Resolved, That there is hereby established—

(a) A special committee to be known as the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (hereinafter referred to as the special committee).

(b) The special committee shall be composed of 10 members of the Senate, 6 from the majority and 4 from the minority, appointed by the president of the Senate.

(c) It shall be the duty of the special committee to investigate all matters relating to post-war economic policy and problems; to gather information, plans, and suggestions from informed sources with respect to such problems; to study the plans and suggestions received; to report to the Congress from time to time the results of findings made and conclusions reached. It is the sense and purpose of this resolution to make accessible to the Congress, through the special committee, the most complete information respecting post-war economic policy and post-war problems that is available, to the end that Congress may be advised respecting those problems and in a position to formulate solutions with respect to them which will result in the greatest contribution by the Congress to achievement of a stable economy and a just peace. It is intended that full authority to accomplish this general purpose shall be granted by this resolution.

HEARINGS; SUBPENAS; DISBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. The special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable, not exceeding the sum of \$50,000. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of said committee, and shall be served by any person designated by him. Amounts appropriated for the expenses of the committee shall be disbursed by the chairman.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION

SEC. 3. The special committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation fixed under sections 661-663, 664-673, and 674 of title 5 of the United States Code for comparable duties. Officers and employees of the government shall be detailed to the service of the special committee on its request, without additional compensation, and such officers and employees shall be paid from the appropriations regularly available for their salaries.

Senator Ball, of Minnesota, associated with Senator Hill, of Alabama, Senator Burton, of Ohio, and Senator Hatch, of New Mexico, brought the following resolution before the United States Senate and it has passed:

Resolved, That the Senate advises that the United States take the initiative in calling meetings of representatives of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority:

(1) To assist in coordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

(2) To establish temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces, until such time as permanent governments can be established.

(3) To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

(4) To establish procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations.

(5) To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

That the Senate further advises that any establishment of such United Nations organization provide machinery for its modification, for the delegation of additional specific and limited functions to such organization, and for admission of other nations to membership, and that member nations should commit themselves to seek no territorial aggrandizement.

FEE TAKING REGULATED

(Continued from page 151)

vided for in the International Constitution.

The evidence presented to the council by R. P. King, business manager and financial secretary, L. U. 920, Abilene, Texas, relative to the date of entry of Marshall H. Jones into military service, and his standing at the time of his entry into military service, warranted the council in placing the name of Marshall H. Jones, L. U. 920, upon our active military card list.

The application of A. Earle Holmlund, Card No. X3065, L. U. 1286, which was referred to the council by the International Secretary for action, was approved and Brother Holmlund's name ordered placed upon the active military card list.

International Secretary Bugniazet denied approval of an active military card for John Budzinski, Card No. 816215, L. U. 284, because the provisions of Article XIV, Section 8, of the International Constitution had not been complied with by the member. The executive council sustained the action of the International Secretary.

The applications for benefits under Article XIV, Section 8, of the International Constitution (active military service), of T. Barrett Schillo and Harry Berg, former members of L. U. 1220, were denied by the council because the provisions of the International Constitution governing these cases had not been complied with.

The action of L. U. B-11, presented by Recording Secretary James Lance, wherein they protest the exclusion of I. B. E. W. members working in the Merchant Marine Service from participation in active military card benefits, was considered. The council found that the constitution, dealing with "military service," does not permit the inclusion of members who are engaged in hazardous war-time occupations, and who receive the benefits of wages, working conditions and bonuses accorded to employees engaged in industry.

The International Secretary reported that there were 14,374 beneficial members who had been granted military service cards.

Upon evidence which was presented to the executive council by D. V. Jewett, business manager, L. U. B-465, which included excerpts from the minutes of the regular meetings of L. U. B-465, the membership of Tom E. Brandenburg was ordered restored, and his record is to show that all I. O. payments were made on time for the year 1942.

Each member of the executive council received a copy of a letter addressed to International President Ed J. Brown, from L. E. Stansbury, L. U. 311, relating to seniority rights of Brother Stansbury. Inasmuch as International President Brown had referred this communication to the vice president in charge of railroads, where the communication properly belonged, and as the protest of the Brother had not reached the council through the proper channels, no action was taken by the council on this matter.

The appeal of Ernest B. Loe to the International Executive Council, from the decision of International President Brown, in the case of Ernest B. Loe vs. L. U. 505, was considered by the council and all the communications offered as evidence in this case were carefully considered by the council. After due deliberation, the council found that the International President was correct in sustaining the decision of International Vice President Barker, which was that Ernest B. Loe was not justified in his claim against L. U. 505. The executive council sustained the decision of International President Brown.

International Secretary Bugniazet reported that the referendum vote on postponing the convention was:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Local unions voting | 735 |
| Votes in favor of postponing the convention | 91,943 |
| Votes against postponing the convention | 6,976 |

International Secretary Bugniazet made a report on the financial condition of the pension fund. In his report he stated that despite the transfer of the two-year accumulated convention fund to the pension fund, the revenue of the pension fund was inadequate to meet the mounting cost of payments from this fund. This information led to a motion being made and carried, to the effect that a committee be appointed to investigate this fund and to perfect a report which is to be made to the June, 1943, meeting of the council, so that the council may dispose of the referendum petition before them, dealing with an increased payment to the pension fund. This committee is to confer with International Secretary Bugniazet, who will act as consultant in the matter.

Due to the fact that the E. W. B. A. is experiencing difficulty in the state of Michigan, on the amount of dues paid by members, which might necessitate the raising of the premium rate on our international death benefit, this committee is to act with International Secretary Bugniazet to prepare a report, which may be the basis for a referendum vote on the subject of increasing the premium rate in the E. W. B. A.

International Secretary Bugniazet reported that several years of effort spent in trying to get a definite decision from authoritative sources as to whether or not the money paid to a pensioner of our BROTHERHOOD was taxable, had been rewarded by a written decision from the Internal Revenue Department to the effect that pension money paid from our BROTHERHOOD pension fund to our pensioned members is not taxable as income.

International President Brown discussed a complaint received by the I. O. wherein, he stated, a claim had been made that some of our local unions are issuing working certificates to non-members of the BROTHERHOOD for the purpose of maintaining conditions of employment on work coming under their jurisdiction and accepting a fee for this privilege. The council discussed all phases of the report, and the following was the action of the council:

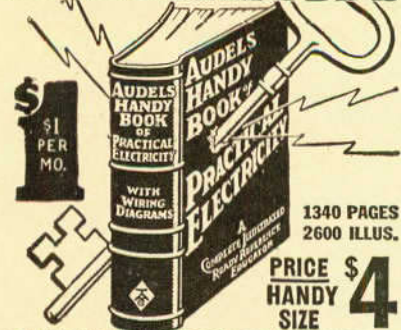
All local unions and their officers are hereby instructed to discontinue such practice if it exists, unless said fees are to be applied to the account of the paying non-members on entrance or admission fee for membership into the local union.

All local unions and their officers are further instructed that any and all moneys collected by the properly accredited officers, elected or appointed for the purpose of collecting local union moneys, shall be receipted for on the official receipts of the BROTHERHOOD, and no money shall be collected that is not properly authorized.

It is further ordered that no local union shall permit a non-member of the BROTHERHOOD to secure membership in their local union unless such applicant is employed at the time of his application on our jurisdiction of work in the jurisdiction of the local union issuing the membership.

The International Executive Council hereby instructs the International President to see that this action of the council is carried out. Where he finds any violations, he is to proceed to remedy the situation in accord with our constitutional law.

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Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

International President Brown spoke on the subject of the U. S. Government procuring through the U. S. employment offices manpower for government work performed by employers having agreements with the organization. This problem presents an element of great danger to our established method of handling employment; therefore, the council instructed the International President and the International Secretary to make contact with the officers of other organizations similarly affected; also, to solicit the aid of the officers of the A. F. of L. to the end that this manner of securing manpower for government projects shall be stopped and the old method of securing help, through the different labor unions, be invoked.

International President Brown read communications that he had received from the business representative of L. U. No. 40, requesting that the I. O. do something to straighten out the tangle between the I. A. T. S. E. and the I. B. E. W. After a full review of the case, we realized that the efforts put forth by the I. O. at the request of the local unions involved had not helped the situation any, and it was decided, on motion which was carried, to send a committee to investigate the case and to report back to the executive council meeting of June, 1943.

A committee from L. U. 349, composed of George D. Bowes, president; A. B. Dixon, executive board member; Fred H. Henning, secretary of the executive board; R. C. Trudell, member of the executive board; S. H. Mew, vice president of the local union; and Fred Hatcher, business manager, appeared before the council for the purpose of securing information as to how certain work projects affect membership wages and working conditions in other localities; how out-of-town contractors who have no I. O. agreement are handled throughout the country; and how new wage rates are established on government projects only when it can be shown that the wage rate sought has been established on other electrical projects. Several hours were devoted to the cause of L. U. 349, and the good, sound advice given to the committee by the international officers and executive council members will, it is hoped, promote a greater degree of harmony among the officers and members of this local union, to the end that membership will be increased, and working conditions and wages be improved.

The International President and the International Secretary reported on various activities which have come up since the last council meeting, affecting the welfare of the BROTHERHOOD. Progress was noted in their reports, and they were commended for it.

The committee on audit reported that they had examined the audit report submitted by the official certified public accountants, of the funds of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, and found the audit correct. The report of the committee, on motion which was carried, was accepted.

The committee on audit reported that they had examined the audit report submitted by the official certified public accountants, of the funds of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, and found the audit correct. On motion, which was carried, the committee's report was accepted, the chairman and the secretary of the executive council to make a report of the findings to the semiannual meeting of the trustees of the Benefit Association.

The International Secretary is instructed to communicate with all persons having business before the council, and to inform them of the council's action on their matters.

Before adjourning, the council reviewed all actions taken at this meeting, as well as all

actions taken since the last meeting by the various council members. They also discussed the various problems which confront our BROTHERHOOD, and which have to be dealt with in the coming three months.

There being no further business on hand, the council adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary,
C. M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

(Continued from page 150)

| L. U. | Location | In Favor | Opposed |
|--------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| B-437 | Fall River, Mass. | 54 | 2 |
| B-438 | Troy, N. Y. | 68 | 0 |
| B-439 | Camden, N. J. | 42 | 0 |
| B-440 | Riverside, Calif. | 48 | 0 |
| B-441 | Santa Ana, Calif. | 25 | 1 |
| 444 | Ponca City, Okla. | 14 | 0 |
| 445 | Battle Creek, Mich. | 34 | 5 |
| B-446 | Monroe, La. | 15 | 1 |
| B-447 | El Centro, Calif. | 15 | 0 |
| 448 | Middletown, N. Y. | 12 | 2 |
| 449 | Pocatello, Idaho | 10 | 1 |
| 452 | Burlington, Iowa | 8 | 0 |
| 454 | Susquehanna, Pa. | 101 | 0 |
| B-455 | Springfield, Mass. | 12 | 0 |
| B-456 | New Brunswick, N. J. | 25 | 2 |
| 458 | Aberdeen, Wash. | 35 | 0 |
| 459 | Johnstown, Pa. | 175 | 0 |
| 460 | Midland, Texas | 33 | 0 |
| 461 | Aurora, Ill. | 38 | 0 |
| NB-462 | Juneau, Alaska | 1 | 0 |
| B-463 | Glasgow, Ky. | 18 | 0 |
| 464 | Covington, Va. | 29 | 0 |
| B-465 | San Diego, Calif. | 59 | 8 |
| B-468 | Stamford, Conn. | 12 | 2 |
| 470 | Haverhill, Mass. | 35 | 0 |
| 473 | Lawrenceburg, Ind. | 10 | 0 |
| B-477 | San Bernardino, Calif. | 171 | 0 |
| 479 | Beaumont, Texas | 400 | 0 |
| 481 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 236 | 0 |
| B-482 | Eureka, Calif. | 8 | 0 |
| 483 | Tacoma, Wash. | 51 | 1 |
| 484 | Lewiston, Maine | 12 | 0 |
| 485 | Argentina, Nfld. | 22 | 2 |
| 486 | DeKalb, Ill. | 11 | 0 |
| B-487 | Bisbee, Ariz. | 8 | 0 |
| 488 | Bridgeport, Conn. | 83 | 0 |
| 489 | Mattoon, Ill. | 0 | 12 |
| 490 | Dover, N. H. | 13 | 2 |
| 491 | Reno, Nev. | 28 | 0 |
| 492 | Montreal, Que. | 54 | 0 |
| B-493 | Winchester, Ind. | 11 | 0 |
| B-494 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 1281 | 0 |
| B-495 | Wilmingon, N. C. | 21 | 1 |
| 496 | Silver City, N. Mex. | 28 | 0 |
| 500 | San Antonio, Texas | 165 | 0 |
| 501 | Yonkers, N. Y. | 377 | 0 |
| B-502 | St. John, N. B. | 8 | 0 |
| 504 | Meadville, Pa. | 82 | 0 |
| 505 | Mobile, Ala. | 414 | 0 |
| 506 | St. Paul, Minn. | 13 | 0 |
| B-507 | Hastings, Nebr. | 18 | 3 |
| 508 | Savannah, Ga. | 300 | 0 |
| 512 | Grand Falls, Nfld. | 13 | 0 |
| 513 | Decatur, Ill. | 53 | 0 |
| 516 | Red Bank, N. J. | 0 | 32 |
| 517 | Astoria, Oreg. | 16 | 0 |
| B-518 | Miami, Ariz. | 73 | 0 |
| B-520 | Austin, Texas | 426 | 0 |
| 521 | Clearfield, Fla. | 182 | 0 |
| 522 | Lawrence, Mass. | 16 | 0 |
| B-523 | Ajo, Ariz. | 24 | 0 |
| B-524 | Wahpeton, N. D. | 13 | 0 |
| 528 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 124 | 0 |
| 531 | Michigan City, Ind. | 44 | 3 |
| 532 | Billings, Mont. | 13 | 0 |
| 533 | Chicago, Ill. | 25 | 0 |
| 536 | Schenectady, N. Y. | 7 | 0 |
| 537 | San Francisco, Calif. | 17 | 0 |
| 539 | Port Huron, Mich. | 0 | 24 |
| 540 | Canton, Ohio | 71 | 0 |
| 542 | Harlingen, Texas | 18 | 0 |
| 544 | Hornell, N. Y. | 102 | 20 |
| 546 | Aurora, Ill. | 9 | 0 |
| 547 | Lincoln, Nebr. | 41 | 1 |
| 549 | Huntington, W. Va. | 11 | 0 |
| 550 | Gary, Ind. | 0 | 128 |
| 551 | Midland, Ont. | 9 | 1 |
| 559 | Kenora, Ont. | 29 | 0 |
| 561 | Montreal, Que. | 499 | 0 |
| 562 | Wenatchee, Wash. | 22 | 2 |
| 563 | Middletown, Pa. | 30 | 0 |
| B-565 | Bridgeport, Conn. | 8 | 0 |
| 567 | Portland, Maine | 70 | 0 |
| 568 | Montreal, Que. | 347 | 0 |
| B-569 | San Diego, Calif. | 661 | 0 |
| B-570 | Tucson, Ariz. | 0 | 78 |
| 571 | Ely, Nev. | 11 | 0 |
| 574 | Bremerton, Wash. | 465 | 0 |
| 575 | Portsmouth, Ohio | 10 | 0 |
| 576 | Alexandria, La. | 42 | 0 |
| 577 | Appleton, Wis. | 41 | 0 |
| 580 | Olympia, Wash. | 16 | 0 |
| 581 | Morristown, N. J. | 65 | 0 |

| L. U. | Location | In Favor | Opposed |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| 582 | Pocatello, Idaho | 30 | 1 |
| 584 | Tulsa, Okla. | 291 | 0 |
| 586 | Ottawa, Ont. | 43 | 0 |
| 589 | Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. | 238 | 0 |
| 592 | Vineland, N. J. | 28 | 0 |
| 593 | Dunkirk, N. Y. | 26 | 2 |
| 594 | Santa Rosa, Calif. | 15 | 0 |
| 595 | Oakland, Calif. | 32 | 1 |
| 597 | Danville, Ill. | 24 | 0 |
| 600 | Torrington, Conn. | 8 | 0 |
| 601 | Champaign & Urbana, Ill. | 70 | 0 |
| 602 | Amarillo, Texas | 53 | 1 |
| 603 | Easton, Pa. | 37 | 1 |
| 604 | Hoboken, N. J. | 99 | 0 |
| B-605 | Jackson, Miss. | 12 | 0 |
| 607 | Shamokin, Pa. | 19 | 0 |
| B-609 | Santa Cruz, Calif. | 10 | 1 |
| 611 | Albuquerque, N. Mex. | 56 | 4 |
| 614 | San Rafael, Calif. | 67 | 1 |
| B-616 | Grand Island, Nebr. | 291 | 0 |
| 617 | San Mateo, Calif. | 152 | 0 |
| 618 | Omaha, Nebr. | 78 | 42 |
| 619 | Hot Springs, Ark. | 138 | 0 |
| 620 | Sheboygan, Wis. | 9 | 0 |
| 623 | Butte, Mont. | 38 | 0 |
| B-624 | Panama City, Fla. | 79 | 0 |
| 628 | Silvis, Ill. | 39 | 0 |
| 629 | Moncton, N. B. | 60 | 0 |
| 630 | Lethbridge, Alta. | 14 | 0 |
| 631 | Newburgh, N. Y. | 19 | 0 |
| B-640 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 125 | 0 |
| 643 | Carlsbad, N. Mex. | 25 | 0 |
| 646 | Sheridan, Wyo. | 13 | 0 |
| 649 | Alton, Ill. | 49 | 4 |
| 650 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 65 | 4 |
| 653 | Miles City, Mont. | 15 | 0 |
| B-654 | Chester, Pa. | 105 | 0 |
| B-655 | Charlottesville, Va. | 11 | 0 |
| 656 | Birmingham, Ala. | 35 | 0 |
| B-657 | Jerome, Ariz. | 28 | 0 |
| 658 | Santa Fe, N. Mex. | 0 | 15 |
| B-659 | Medford, Oreg. | 670 | 0 |
| 660 | Waterbury, Conn. | 0 | 40 |
| 661 | Hutchinson, Kans. | 12 | 0 |
| 662 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 13 | 1 |
| B-663 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 26 | 2 |
| 664 | New York, N. Y. | 1 | 0 |
| 665 | Lansing, Mich. | 5 | 19 |
| 666 | Richmond, Va. | 26 | 0 |
| B-667 | Pueblo, Colo. | 64 | 0 |
| 668 | Lafayette, Ind. | 15 | 0 |
| 669 | Springfield, Ohio | 16 | 0 |
| B-675 | Elizabeth, N. J. | 46 | 0 |
| 676 | Pensacola, Fla. | 24 | 14 |
| 677 | Cristobal, C. Z. | 175 | 0 |
| 678 | Scranton, Pa. | 67 | 0 |
| 679 | Winnipeg, Man. | 30 | 0 |
| 680 | Fond du Lac, Wis. | 25 | 0 |
| 682 | St. Petersburg, Fla. | 65 | 0 |
| 683 | Columbus, Ohio | 132 | 0 |
| B-684 | Modesto, Calif. | 35 | 1 |
| 685 | Bloomington, Ill. | 41 | 2 |
| 689 | San Francisco, Calif. | 71 | 0 |
| B-690 | Mitchell, S. Dak. | 28 | 0 |
| 692 | Bay City, Mich. | 23 | 1 |
| 693 | Des Moines, Iowa | 19 | 1 |
| 695 | St. Joseph, Mo. | 14 | 0 |
| 696 | New Iberia, La. | 7 | 2 |
| 697 | Gary, Ind. | 115 | 0 |
| 700 | Ft. Smith, Ark. | 25 | 0 |
| B-703 | Concordia, Kans. | 39 | 0 |
| B-705 | Lincoln, Nebr. | 13 | 2 |
| 710 | Northampton, Mass. | 19 | 0 |
| B-713 | Chicago, Ill. | 293 | 0 |
| 715 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 16 | 2 |
| 716 | Houston, Texas | 605 | 0 |
| 717 | Boston, Mass. | 27 | 0 |
| 719 | Manchester, N. H. | 120 | 0 |
| B-721 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 186 | 0 |
| B-723 | Ft. Wayne, Ind. | 206 | 0 |
| 724 | Albany, N. Y. | 37 | 0 |
| 725 | Terre Haute, Ind. | 73 | 0 |
| 726 | El Paso, Texas | 28 | 0 |
| B-727 | Canby, Minn. | 11 | 0 |
| 728 | Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. | 36 | 0 |
| 729 | Punxsutawney, Pa. | 13 | 0 |
| B-730 | Newark, N. J. | 56 | 0 |



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|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| 731 | Intern'l Falls, Minn. | 30 | 0 | 911 | Windsor, Ont. | 34 | 0 | 1149 | Kapuskasing, Ont. | 32 | 0 |
| 734 | Norfolk, Va. | 1050 | 0 | 912 | Cleveland, Ohio | 63 | 0 | NB-1150 | Bathurst, N. B. | 1 | 0 |
| B-735 | Burlington, Iowa | 40 | 0 | 914 | Thorold, Ont. | 73 | 0 | 1152 | Sayre, Pa. | 65 | 0 |
| 736 | Princeton, W. Va. | 32 | 0 | NB-916 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1 | 0 | 1153 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 61 | 0 |
| B-737 | Miami, Ariz. | 7 | 0 | 917 | Meridian, Miss. | 7 | 0 | NB-1158 | Newark, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| B-739 | Columbus, Nebr. | 111 | 0 | 918 | Covington, Ky. | 8 | 0 | B-1159 | Newark, N. J. | 101 | 0 |
| 740 | Gallup, N. Mex. | 6 | 0 | 920 | Abilene, Texas | 105 | 0 | NB-1160 | Marion, Ind. | 1 | 0 |
| 741 | St. Marys, Ga. | 14 | 0 | NB-921 | Elizabeth, N. J. | 1 | 0 | NB-1161 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1 | 0 |
| 743 | Reading, Pa. | 93 | 0 | 923 | Augusta, Ga. | 78 | 0 | NB-1166 | St. Paul, Minn. | 1 | 0 |
| 744 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 320 | 6 | 924 | Intern'l Falls, Minn. | 9 | 0 | NB-1169 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 4 | 0 |
| B-745 | Durham, N. C. | 9 | 0 | B-925 | Grand Jct., Colo. | 4 | 0 | NB-1171 | Marion, Ind. | 1 | 0 |
| 747 | New Haven, Conn. | 107 | 0 | B-926 | Chicopee, Mass. | 11 | 0 | 1173 | Harrisburg, Pa. | 6 | 0 |
| 748 | Jersey City, N. J. | 137 | 0 | NB-927 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 0 | 1 | NB-1176 | Dallas, Texas | 1 | 0 |
| B-749 | La Crosse, Wis. | 229 | 0 | 928 | Red Wing, Minn. | 34 | 1 | B-1181 | Charlottesville, Va. | 16 | 0 |
| 750 | Pine Bluff, Ark. | 56 | 0 | B-930 | Birmingham, Ala. | 14 | 1 | 1183 | Plymouth, N. C. | 10 | 0 |
| 751 | Manitowoc, Wis. | 50 | 0 | 931 | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 20 | 0 | NB-1185 | Marion, Ind. | 1 | 0 |
| B-753 | Norwalk, Conn. | 14 | 0 | 932 | Marshfield, Oreg. | 43 | 0 | 1190 | Alpena, Mich. | 13 | 0 |
| 754 | Yankton, S. Dak. | 23 | 0 | B-935 | Borger, Texas | 5 | 1 | B-1191 | W. Palm Beach, Fla. | 12 | 0 |
| 756 | Daytona Beach, Fla. | 40 | 0 | 938 | Logan, W. Va. | 9 | 5 | NB-1192 | East Point, Ga. | 1 | 0 |
| 757 | Joliet, Ill. | 21 | 18 | 939 | Waterloo, Iowa | 14 | 0 | NB-1200 | Montrose, Colo. | 1 | 0 |
| B-759 | Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. | 29 | 0 | 940 | Russell, Ky. | 41 | 0 | NB-1202 | Defiance, Ohio | 2 | 0 |
| B-760 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 36 | 1 | B-941 | Maryville, Mo. | 15 | 0 | 1205 | Gainesville, Fla. | 83 | 0 |
| 762 | Ashtabula, Ohio | 14 | 3 | 942 | Ft. Worth, Texas | 19 | 0 | B-1208 | Savannah, Ga. | 17 | 0 |
| B-763 | Omaha, Nebr. | 189 | 0 | NB-945 | Liberty & Monticello, N. Y. | 1 | 0 | 1210 | Laurel, Miss. | 15 | 0 |
| 764 | Keene, N. H. | 7 | 0 | 946 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 37 | 0 | 1211 | Guilford, Miss. | 13 | 0 |
| B-766 | Huron, S. Dak. | 22 | 0 | B-947 | Northampton, Mass. | 7 | 1 | 1212 | New York, N. Y. | 60 | 3 |
| 768 | Kalispell, Mont. | 12 | 3 | 950 | Point Pleasant, W. Va. | 27 | 0 | 1213 | Champaign, Ill. | 7 | 0 |
| 770 | Albany, N. Y. | 87 | 4 | B-951 | Plattsburg, N. Y. | 11 | 0 | 1214 | Bismarck, N. Dak. | 10 | 0 |
| B-773 | Windsor, Ont. | 22 | 6 | B-952 | Ventura, Calif. | 33 | 0 | 1215 | Washington, D. C. | 31 | 0 |
| 774 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 54 | 1 | 953 | Eau Claire, Wis. | 425 | 0 | 1217 | St. Louis, Mo. | 64 | 0 |
| 775 | Cheyenne, Wyo. | 40 | 0 | B-954 | Bowling Green, Ky. | 8 | 0 | 1220 | Chicago, Ill. | 91 | 6 |
| 776 | Charleston, S. C. | 27 | 0 | 956 | Espanola, Ont. | 5 | 0 | 1221 | Omaha, Nebr. | 32 | 2 |
| B-778 | Pt. Clinton, Ohio | 1 | 0 | B-961 | Ithaca, N. Y. | 39 | 0 | 1222 | Denver, Colo. | 7 | 0 |
| 780 | Columbus, Ga. | 186 | 0 | B-962 | Charlotte, N. C. | 13 | 0 | 1223 | Portland, Maine | 20 | 0 |
| 781 | Plattsburg, N. Y. | 20 | 0 | B-964 | Pointe DuBois, Man. | 1 | 0 | 1224 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 71 | 0 |
| 783 | St. Paul, Minn. | 51 | 4 | B-965 | Beaver Dam, Wis. | 185 | 0 | 1225 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 14 | 0 |
| 784 | Indianapolis, Ind. | 90 | 0 | 966 | Lancaster, N. Y. | 89 | 0 | 1227 | Lowell, Mass. | 10 | 0 |
| B-785 | Weleetka, Okla. | 11 | 0 | 972 | Marietta, Ohio | 20 | 0 | 1228 | Boston, Mass. | 95 | 0 |
| 787 | St. Thomas, Ont. | 22 | 0 | B-973 | Bennington, Vt. | 16 | 0 | 1229 | Charlotte, N. C. | 9 | 0 |
| B-788 | Superior, Nebr. | 8 | 0 | B-975 | Bismarck, N. Dak. | 16 | 1 | 1230 | Bridgeport, Conn. | 3 | 2 |
| 791 | Boston, Mass. | 198 | 0 | B-979 | Escanaba, Mich. | 14 | 0 | 1231 | Troy, N. Y. | 46 | 0 |
| 794 | Chicago, Ill. | 153 | 25 | B-980 | Norfolk, Va. | 33 | 0 | B-1238 | Baton Rouge, La. | 14 | 0 |
| 798 | Chicago, Ill. | 24 | 0 | B-981 | Lancaster, Ohio | 135 | 0 | 1241 | Jennings, La. | 9 | 0 |
| 799 | Portland, Oreg. | 39 | 1 | B-982 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 32 | 1 | NB-1243 | Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. | 14 | 0 |
| 800 | Sacramento, Calif. | 119 | 3 | B-985 | Cleveland, Miss. | 16 | 0 | 1244 | Duluth, Minn. | 13 | 0 |
| B-801 | Montgomery, Ala. | 57 | 1 | NB-989 | Haverhill, Mass. | 1 | 0 | B-1245 | San Francisco, Calif. | 397 | 0 |
| 802 | Moose Jaw, Sask. | 6 | 0 | B-993 | Louisville, Ky. | 83 | 0 | NB-1246 | Adrian, Mich. | 1 | 0 |
| 803 | Reading, Pa. | 26 | 1 | 995 | Baton Rouge, La. | 32 | 2 | B-1247 | Fergus Falls, Minn. | 44 | 7 |
| 806 | Ellenville, N. Y. | 15 | 0 | NB-998 | Vermilion, Ohio | 1 | 0 | 1249 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 556 | 0 |
| 807 | Little Rock, Ark. | 46 | 0 | NB-1001 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 4 | 0 | B-1251 | Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. | 28 | 0 |
| B-808 | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | 9 | 0 | B-1002 | Tulsa, Okla. | 272 | 0 | B-1254 | Clifton, Ariz. | 28 | 0 |
| 809 | Oelwein, Iowa | 8 | 1 | 1004 | Harrison, Ark. | 28 | 2 | 1257 | Dallas, Texas | 10 | 0 |
| 812 | Williamsport, Pa. | 14 | 0 | NB-1005 | New York, N. Y. | 5 | 0 | 1259 | Des Moines, Iowa | 19 | 0 |
| 813 | Roanoke, Va. | 250 | 0 | NB-1006 | Lawrence, Mass. | 2 | 0 | 1261 | York, Pa. | 19 | 0 |
| B-814 | Clinton, Mo. | 21 | 0 | NB-1007 | Edmonton, Alta. | 0 | 1 | B-1263 | Palatka, Fla. | 20 | 0 |
| B-815 | Dalhousie, N. B. | 6 | 0 | B-1008 | Monrovia, Calif. | 5 | 0 | 1264 | Mobile, Ala. | 6 | 0 |
| 817 | New York, N. Y. | 535 | 0 | B-1009 | Corbin, Ky. | 20 | 0 | 1265 | Oil City, Pa. | 13 | 0 |
| B-818 | Owosso, Mich. | 17 | 0 | B-1011 | Bisbee, Ariz. | 2 | 0 | NB-1266 | Ashland, Ky. | 1 | 0 |
| B-820 | Sarasota, Fla. | 15 | 0 | B-1012 | Sturgeon Bay, Wis. | 22 | 0 | NB-1268 | Boston, Mass. | 1 | 0 |
| 822 | Athens, Ga. | 22 | 0 | NB-1013 | Hartford, Conn. | 1 | 5 | NB-1269 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1 | 0 |
| 823 | Alliance, Ohio | 16 | 3 | NB-1014 | Elyria, Ohio | 1 | 0 | 1271 | Toronto, Ont. | 18 | 14 |
| B-833 | Jasper, Ala. | 30 | 0 | NB-1015 | Lowell, Mass. | 1 | 0 | NB-1273 | Trenton, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 836 | Potsdam, N. Y. | 48 | 4 | NB-1018 | Parkersburg, W. Va. | 1 | 0 | B-1277 | London, Ont. | 11 | 0 |
| 840 | Geneva, N. Y. | 23 | 0 | 1024 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 95 | 0 | NB-1278 | Greensburg, Pa. | 1 | 0 |
| 841 | Lakeland, Fla. | 8 | 1 | NB-1027 | Boston, Mass. | 1 | 0 | NB-1280 | Atlanta, Ga. | 1 | 0 |
| 842 | Utica, N. Y. | 13 | 0 | 1029 | Woonsocket, R. I. | 19 | 0 | 1281 | Providence, R. I. | 8 | 0 |
| B-843 | Scottsbluff, Nebr. | 22 | 0 | NB-1031 | Chicago, Ill. | 1 | 0 | 1282 | Springfield, Mass. | 2 | 6 |
| 845 | Lexington, Nebr. | 17 | 0 | 1032 | Bellingham, Wash. | 13 | 0 | 1286 | Louisville, Ky. | 17 | 0 |
| B-846 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 33 | 1 | NB-1035 | Newark, N. J. | 0 | 1 | NB-1289 | Lakewood, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 847 | Rome, Ga. | 14 | 0 | 1036 | Jackson, Mich. | 27 | 0 | NB-1293 | Ocean City, N. J. | 0 | 1 |
| 848 | San Bernardino, Calif. | 40 | 0 | 1037 | Winnipeg, Man. | 164 | 0 | 1295 | Grand Rapids, Mich. | 9 | 0 |
| 850 | Lubbock, Texas | 70 | 0 | 1043 | Lebanon, N. H. | 7 | 0 | 1299 | Montgomery, Ala. | 5 | 0 |
| 851 | Valparaiso, Ind. | 68 | 0 | 1047 | Toledo, Ohio | 41 | 2 | 1300 | Columbus, Ohio | 4 | 0 |
| 852 | Corinth & Tupelo, Miss. | 160 | 0 | NB-1049 | Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. | 1 | 0 | B-1302 | Storm Lake, Iowa | 15 | 0 |
| NB-853 | Kearny, N. J. | 2 | 0 | NB-1050 | Detroit, Mich. | 1 | 0 | NB-1303 | Keyport, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 854 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 13 | 2 | NB-1051 | Moundsville, W. Va. | 1 | 0 | NB-1304 | Wilson Dam, Ala. | 1 | 0 |
| 855 | Muncie, Ind. | 65 | 0 | 1054 | Salina, Kans. | 17 | 1 | 1305 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 40 | 0 |
| 856 | Avery, Idaho | 48 | 1 | NB-1056 | Leavenworth, Kans. | 1 | 0 | NB-1306 | Danville, Ill. | 5 | 0 |
| 858 | Somerset, Ky. | 35 | 0 | 1059 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 14 | 0 | NB-1307 | Salisbury, Md. | 1 | 0 |
| 859 | New York, N. Y. | 210 | 0 | NB-1061 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 9 | 0 | NB-1309 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 860 | Laramie, Wyo. | 14 | 0 | NB-1071 | Minerva, Ohio | 1 | 0 | 1310 | Washington, D. C. | 92 | 0 |
| 861 | Lake Charles, La. | 25 | 0 | NB-1083 | Matawan, N. J. | 0 | 3 | B-1311 | Hamilton, Ont. | 8 | 0 |
| 863 | Lafayette, Ind. | 10 | 0 | NB-1084 | Pawtucket, R. I. | 1 | 0 | NB-1312 | Roanoke, Ind. | 1 | 0 |
| 864 | Jersey City, N. J. | 104 | 0 | 1085 | New York, N. Y. | 24 | 0 | B-1315 | Mobile, Ala. | 18 | 0 |
| 866 | Kansas City, Kans. | 48 | 0 | 1086 | Tacoma, Wash. | 49 | 0 | 1316 | Macon, Ga. | 25 | 1 |
| 867 | Sandusky, Ohio | 15 | 1 | B-1087 | Cookeville, Tenn. | 23 | 0 | NB-1320 | Jersey City, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 869 | Iroquois Falls, Ont. | 29 | 0 | NB-1088 | Conshohocken, Pa. | 0 | 1 | B-1322 | Birmingham, Ala. | 24 | 1 |
| 873 | Kokomo, Ind. | 82 | 0 | NB-1094 | Baltimore, Md. | 1 | 0 | B-1323 | Watts Bay, Tenn. | 37 | 5 |
| B-876 | Grand Rapids, Mich. | 7 | 5 | 1095 | Toronto, Ont. | 55 | 0 | NB-1325 | Detroit, Mich. | 1 | 0 |
| 878 | Rawlins, Wyo. | 7 | 0 | NB-1098 | Pawtucket, R. I. | 1 | 0 | B-1328 | Kansas City, Mo. | 1 | 0 |
| 879 | Liverpool, N. S. | 17 | 1 | NB-1102 | Covington, Ky. | 1 | 0 | B-1329 | Hackensack, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 880 | Sioux City, Iowa | 54 | 4 | 1105 | Newark, Ohio | 13 | 0 | 1332 | Pocahontas, Iowa | 16 | 0 |
| 881 | Memphis, Tenn. | 9 | 1 | 1108 | Willard, Ohio | 34 | 0 | 1333 | Cape Girardeau, Mo. | 9 | 0 |
| B-882 | Shelton, Wash. | 19 | 2 | NB-1110 | Ft. Atkinson, Wis. | 0 | 1 | NB-1335 | Newark, N. J. | 1 | 0 |
| 883 | Iowa Falls, Iowa | 16 | 0 | B-1111 | Elmira, N. Y. | 8 | 0 | NB-1338 | Paterson, N. J. | 2 | 0 |
| 885 | Chicago, Ill. | 73 | 0 | 1118 | Quebec, Que. | 28 | 0 | | | | |
| 886 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 60 | 0 | NB-1121 | Etna, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 887 | Cleveland, Ohio | 162 | 0 | 1122 | Alexandria, Va. | 46 | 0 | | | | |
| 888 | St. Augustine, Fla. | 36 | 0 | B-1125 | Binghamton, N. Y. | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 889 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 337 | 0 | B-1129 | Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 890 | Janesville, Wis. | 24 | 0 | 1131 | Bloomington, Ind. | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| 891 | Ft. Collins, Colo. | 22 | 0 | 1136 | Annisston, Ala. | 1 | 24 | | | | |
| B-892 | Mankato, Minn. | 7 | 0 | NB-1137 | Cleveland, Ohio | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 894 | Oshawa, Ont. | 36 | 0 | 1139 | New Orleans, La. | 25 | 0 | | | | |
| 895 | Bastrop, La. | 11 | 0 | B-1141 | Oklahoma City, Okla. | 392 | 0 | | | | |
| 896 | Macon, Ga. | 45 | 4 | 1145 | St. Louis, Mo. | 48 | 0 | | | | |
| 897 | Terre Haute, Ind. | 49 | 0 | 1147 | Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. | 26 | 2 | | | | |
| 900 | Jackson, Tenn. | 10 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 902 | St. Paul, Minn. | 28 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| B-904 | Tallassee, Ala. | 18 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 906 | Corry, Pa. | 35 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 910 | Watertown, N. Y. | 21 | 1 | | | | | | | | |

Total.....91943 6976

HOME OF THE FUTURE

(Continued from page 149)

electrical lines and through the proper channels of electrical unionism. Our members are contributing much to the winning of this war, and victory will open new fields to them with new worlds of electrical wonder to conquer.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY
11, 1943 Inc. MARCH 10, 1943

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|-------|------|----------|--------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| B-0 | 217430 | 218552 | L. U. | B-18 | (Cont.) | L. U. | B-65 | (Cont.) | L. U. | B-123 | 400501 | 410020 | L. U. | 582964 | 582982 | L. U. | 717544 | 717570 | L. U. | 340 | (Cont.) | | | |
| B-1 | 184800 | 184800 | | B-17 | 764851 | 764897 | B-66 | B-18 | 821221 | 821250 | | 411254 | 411750 | 210 | 743873 | 743874 | B-281 | 531573 | 531712 | | 487650 | 487650 | | |
| B-2 | 221491 | 221583 | | B-16 | 766735 | 766895 | | B-65 | B-17 | 181976 | 181991 | 519344 | 519369 | 209 | 650404 | 650411 | B-283 | 634555 | 634566 | | 503242 | 503250 | | |
| | 272300 | 272377 | 22 | | 142838 | 142840 | | | | 207447 | 207620 | 127 | 611294 | 611305 | | 764991 | 765212 | 284 | 318751 | 318990 | | 642349 | 642353 | |
| | 273384 | 273430 | | | 347236 | 347250 | | | | 347236 | 347250 | 129 | 383502 | 383564 | 211 | 258315 | 258316 | | 552031 | 552061 | | 805089 | 806162 | |
| | 472010 | 472047 | | B-23 | 744927 | 744988 | | | | 348001 | 348317 | | 662855 | 662875 | | 387472 | 387495 | | 987683 | 987750 | 341 | 380964 | 380991 | |
| | 510436 | 510568 | | | 291744 | 291750 | | | | 349182 | 349695 | B-130 | 395288 | 396000 | B-212 | 114478 | 114482 | B-287 | 10237 | 10302 | 342 | 211806 | 211822 | |
| | B-516057 | 516088 | | | 475622 | 476139 | | | | 525189 | 525233 | | 396288 | 396443 | | 126982 | | | 109181 | 109182 | B-343 | 598920 | 598952 | |
| | B-550072 | 550080 | | | 580473 | 580483 | | | | 644735 | 644837 | | 330738 | 330739 | | 130738 | | | 680933 | 680940 | B-344 | 71996 | 71996 | |
| | 798296 | 798330 | | | 669161 | 669179 | | | | 645470 | 645601 | | 306753 | 306754 | | 2838348 | | | 839548 | 839610 | | 450991 | 450934 | |
| | 838055 | 838353 | | | 936304 | 936360 | 67 | | | 184777 | 184828 | | 846421 | 846750 | | 705139 | 705156 | B-288 | 52735 | | B-345 | 107366 | 107383 | |
| B-2 | 14423 | 14446 | 26 | | 111427 | 111431 | | | | 59623 | 59625 | | 848251 | 848532 | | 747162 | 747166 | | B-21174 | 221178 | | 450982 | | |
| | 145418 | | | | 237493 | 237655 | | | | 148901 | 148913 | 131 | 629591 | 629645 | B-213 | 62487 | 62501 | | 258104 | 258143 | | 866425 | 866475 | |
| | 47475 | 474750 | 26 | | 272 | | | | | 254432 | 254573 | | 733094 | 733100 | | 131833 | 131847 | B-289 | | | B-346 | 696514 | 696526 | |
| | B-720395 | | | | 239461 | 239462 | | | | 301326 | 301332 | 133 | 447555 | 447588 | | 471855 | 471861 | | B-21548 | 215497 | B-347 | 862802 | 862884 | |
| | 788251 | 788260 | | | 329301 | 329580 | 70 | | | 218961 | 219000 | | 613823 | 613874 | | 647773 | 647849 | | | 448742 | 448762 | B-348 | 123292 | 123294 |
| B-3 | A-12329 | 123299 | | B-28 | 675896 | 675899 | | | | 336043 | 336075 | | 618027 | 618028 | | 759227 | 759635 | 291 | | 58901 | | 68060 | 68060 | |
| | A-12800 | 128000 | | | 685731 | 685734 | | | | 379195 | 379210 | B-136 | 478705 | 478874 | 214 | | 29045 | | | 182353 | | 541501 | 541521 | |
| | A-12879 | 14879 | 30 | | 507824 | 507934 | B-76 | | | 361501 | 362199 | | 506861 | 508700 | | 304646 | 304678 | B-292 | 426844 | 427029 | | B-475461 | 675498 | |
| | A-14901 | 15648 | | | 709958 | | | | | 806975 | 807000 | B-137 | 333531 | 333604 | | 444118 | 444458 | | 752399 | 752413 | 340 | 264751 | 265107 | |
| | A-15900 | 15904 | | B-31 | B-7779 | 47791 | | | | 808891 | 809134 | B-77 | | | | 578997 | 579013 | | B-89176 | | | 503540 | 503548 | |
| OA | 23171 | 23200 | | | 75751 | 76160 | | | | 411123 | 411140 | B-138 | | | | 88606 | 88608 | 293 | 670705 | 670722 | | 680784 | 680890 | |
| OA | 33001 | 33071 | | | 77224 | 77250 | | | | B-78001 | 780400 | | B-286360 | | 215 | | 91833 | 91888 | 295 | 88980 | 89250 | | 965761 | 966000 |
| XG | 83004 | 83033 | | | 399534 | 399536 | | | | B-788751 | 788767 | | 324068 | 324102 | | 717301 | 717310 | | 696751 | 696846 | 350 | | 43871 | |
| B-7 | 7766 | 7799 | | B-32 | 244550 | 244553 | | | | B-180182 | 180183 | 139 | 79259 | 79274 | | 797929 | 978000 | | 57374 | 57390 | | 881867 | 881908 | |
| | B-870 | 8710 | | | 300136 | 300197 | | | | B-305446 | 605500 | | B-280 | 151441 | B-216 | 151441 | 229201 | 296 | 229201 | 240900 | | 229201 | 229201 | |
| | B-870 | 9561 | | | B-74720 | | | | | 509737 | 600411 | 141 | 306335 | 306336 | | B-752005 | 752009 | | 656572 | | 351 | | 46097 | |
| | B-9700 | 10097 | 33 | | 155953 | 155955 | | | | 630128 | 630132 | | 454257 | 454330 | 217 | 166072 | 166136 | B-300 | 324897 | 324907 | | 75977 | 75980 | |
| | B-10300 | 10196 | | B-34 | 432754 | 432828 | | | | B-797661 | 797992 | 143 | 8985 | 8998 | | 223420 | 223426 | | 963311 | | 352 | 434421 | 434530 | |
| | B-40480 | 40792 | | | 734302 | 734303 | | | | 734302 | 734303 | B-78 | 731302 | 731304 | B-220 | 216290 | 216421 | | 599819 | 599850 | 353 | 13784 | 14039 | |
| | B-40801 | 41388 | | | 793704 | 793758 | 80 | | | 708896 | 708930 | | 901325 | 901372 | | 716447 | 716465 | | 712651 | 712653 | | 372913 | 372922 | |
| | B-8137 | 8154 | 35 | | 181823 | 181922 | | | | 710591 | 710720 | B-145 | 148702 | | 222 | 734219 | 734231 | 301 | 99743 | 99762 | B-355 | 801295 | 801394 | |
| | B-3601 | 3710 | | | 944335 | 944418 | | | | 725795 | 725816 | | 154296 | 154303 | | 76510 | 767601 | | 727067 | 727069 | | | | |
| | B-615 | | 37 | | 330981 | 33011 | 81 | | | 292243 | 292298 | | 461214 | 461250 | B-224 | | | B-302 | | | | 326003 | 326100 | |
| B-5 | 361971 | 361995 | | B-38 | 111 | 120 | 82 | | | 50463 | 50705 | | 498001 | 498115 | | B-156837 | 157072 | | B-274250 | 274252 | | 339668 | | |
| | 321731 | 321750 | | | B-150060 | 150185 | | | | 726710 | 726736 | 146 | 303442 | 303687 | | 936369 | 936418 | | 331327 | 331425 | | 411236 | 411243 | |
| | 555001 | 555022 | | | 368669 | 368830 | 84 | | | 123128 | 123436 | | 494251 | 494924 | 225 | 694443 | 694465 | | 476893 | 476895 | B-356 | 98499 | 98522 | |
| | 593526 | 593528 | | | 617706 | 618840 | | | | 520384 | 520397 | | 857437 | 857467 | 226 | 193192 | 193196 | B-357 | 29036 | 29250 | | 29036 | 29250 | |
| | 141141 | 141580 | | | 624231 | 626250 | | | | 679817 | 679821 | 150 | 40241 | 40243 | | 656551 | 656620 | | 501001 | 501750 | | 285088 | 285096 | |
| | 173621 | 174000 | | | 628501 | 628683 | B-86 | | | B-133625 | 133693 | | 576685 | 576686 | 229 | 724867 | 724912 | | 501823 | 502500 | | 286826 | 286845 | |
| | 541596 | 541644 | | | 629536 | 629665 | | | | B-871175 | 871325 | 152 | 601391 | 601420 | 230 | 36188 | 36204 | | 864454 | 864576 | | 287258 | 287710 | |
| | 562451 | 562480 | | | 634332 | 634058 | 87 | | | 634332 | 634058 | B-153 | 31433 | 31435 | | 154019 | 154286 | 303 | 924375 | 925112 | | B-476254 | 675498 | |
| | 6618751 | 6618750 | | | 726001 | 726750 | 88 | | | 121628 | 121664 | | B-471740 | 471750 | | 155526 | 155680 | B-304 | | | | 821412 | 821612 | |
| | 10786 | 10786 | | | 852388 | 852429 | | | | 305817 | 305822 | | 245513 | 245591 | 231 | 265915 | 265948 | | B-86401 | 86405 | | 830308 | 830413 | |
| | 630245 | 630249 | | | 371921 | 371925 | B-90 | | | B-172803 | 172820 | | B-675751 | 675757 | B-232 | 227592 | 227595 | | B-327330 | 327332 | 358 | 336530 | 336569 | |
| | 715141 | 751200 | 39 | | 494002 | 494250 | | | | 313841 | 314207 | 156 | 429257 | 429433 | | B-462288 | 462295 | | B-587221 | 587250 | | 772501 | 772670 | |
| | 719701 | 719925 | | | 550501 | 550748 | | | | 696478 | 696479 | 158 | 997409 | 997445 | | 604335 | 604366 | | 663001 | 663510 | | 778556 | 774000 | |
| | 36901 | 36750 | | | 721254 | 721282 | B-93 | | | B-926754 | 927102 | 159 | 195579 | | 235 | 29921 | 29945 | | 769697 | 769697 | B-359 | | 4812 | |
| | 131154 | 131234 | | | 336251 | 334156 | | | | 59997 | 59111 | | 415883 | 415912 | B-236 | | | | 42168 | | | B-37620 | 37621 | |
| | 241922 | 241925 | 40 | | 257073 | 91751 | 96 | | | 257073 | 257072 | 161 | 462994 | 462122 | | B-727856 | 727857 | | 414481 | | | B-37620 | 37621 | |
| | 630814 | 630815 | | | 917464 | 91751 | | | | 374532 | 374531 | B-163 | 391101 | 374176 | | 701308 | | 307 | 91249 | 91264 | | 704260 | 704265 | |
| | 620912 | 620913 | 41 | | 109680 | 109750 | | | | 674522 | 674521 | | 723201 | 723009 | 238 | 28055 | 28057 | | 916501 | 916512 | | 736087 | 736159 | |
| | 738037 | 738041 | | | 195356 | 195786 | 99 | | | 68251 | 69000 | | 756001 | 756515 | | 452592 | 452630 | | 689520 | 689574 | 360 | 78413 | 78515 | |
| B-9 | 901161 | 901177 | | | 244203 | 244437 | | | | 78130 | 78750 | | 756751 | 757475 | 239 | 385684 | 385700 | | 749933 | 749985 | | 336153 | | |
| | 106202 | 107747 | | B-43 | 312983 | 313125 | | | | 84751 | 85380 | | 757501 | 757800 | 240 | 990561 | 990598 | B-309 | 39689 | 39717 | 361 | 278734 | 278779 | |
| | 108090 | 108139 | | | 831681 | 831690 | | | | 380741 | 386880 | | 820741 | 820910 | 241 | 305202 | 305220 | | 45046 | 45081 | | 650607 | 650609 | |
| | B-133361 | 133352 | | | 749412 | 749418 | B-44 | | | 970526 | 970606 | 166 | 229829 | 229835 | 243 | 119926 | 119936 | | 46541 | 46543 | | 241640 | 241737 | |
| | B-135126 | 135142 | | | 236003 | 236004 | | | | 971675 | 972000 | | 730287 | 730352 | B-244 | 139978 | 140063 | | 48372 | 48375 | 362 | 241640 | 241737 | |
| | 619251 | 519300 | 45 | | B-730356 | 730376 | 100 | | | B-730356 | 730376 | | 993817 | 993954 | | 571701 | 572016 | | 483959 | 485000 | | 11251 | 11280 | |
| | 684716 | 684741 | | B-46 | B-398133 | 398135 | | | | 582106 | 582108 | 173 | 30700 | | | | | | 399751 | 400161 | | 321746 | 321750 | |
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| | B-790411 | 790570 | | | 462626 | 463441 | | | | 288278 | 288286 | 174 | 80141 | 80146 | B-248 | | | | 402001 | 402271 | 366 | 10183 | | |

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|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| L. U. B-936—110190 110212 320874 320875 B 480169 480170 937—581762 581800 B-938— B 391577 391582 B 675273 675339 B 742380 748249 748273 939—249858 249868 940—680961 681000 699001 699022 B-941—359147 359169 659024 659027 942—431279 431302 B-945— B 18755 18768 946—750728 750744 755598 755599 B-947—242948 242958 B 339653 339656 B 688270 688305 948—253249 253280 691327 691349 B-949— B 250716 250780 B 290760 290766 392210 392219 450408 451077 B-950—743645 743648 746236 746318 B-951— B 212410 212473 B 345301 345315 415195 415200 B-952—178501 178514 563668 563669 739201 739202 854990 855000 642889 643227 B-954— B 218588 251391 251400 263901 263912 658718 658720 955—736521 736540 743879 743920 956—716391 716395 B-959—402811 B 589454 589455 692640 692652 B-961— B 744146 744150 931996 932030 B-962—306126 306152 B 269317 269319 422622 B 575149 575198 B-963— B 298661 298663 517982 517991 B-964—38156 38159 B-965—101102 101130 B 117251 117255 B 118134 118145 B 119667 119680 B 120455 120471 B 121219 121233 B 121684 121718 B 123602 123603 B 124005 124009 B 124961 124971 B 125631 125642 B 126308 126315 B 127120 127135 B 127801 127812 B 128697 128711 B 129448 129456 B 385887 385891 701886 762877 762881 763427 763430 763792 763795 764143 764144 764366 764368 810717 810734 811959 811971 812120 812322 815553 815561 B 904578 904603 661780 697166 697285 968—194657 194680 304749 304753 B-969— B 443045 443075 970—262636 262695 B-973— B 212006 212009 682462 682476 B-975—582691 582693 716148 716210 977—522453 522458 685903 B-979— B 276721 276727 318708 318724 B-980— B 262091 262200 362095 362119 B 381169 381201 432562 432576 B 437101 437159 B-981— B 277903 277904 290121 290168 412863 412868 B 727522 727527 B-983— B 33001 330048 B 193960 194045 B 822597 822750 B-985—39992 40032 B 184075 184078 851988 B-987— B 41314 42334 B 391299 391418 B-989— B 265314 B 695251 695363 991—302001 731753 731760 B-992—93002 B 260985 260986 | L. U. B-992—(Cont.) 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LABOR SOLUTION

(Continued from page 143)

courtesy and consideration in his relations with project officials, associates, members, and the general public. Must furnish good references.

(2) Good health and strong, sound body evidenced by a satisfactory medical certificate to be presented before employment.

(3) Experience of at least three years in handling energized high voltage power lines.

(4) Familiarity with and readiness and ability to perform all the duties involved in the construction, maintenance, and repair of high voltage lines, under any and all conditions of weather and all circumstances.

(5) Ability to read blueprints and direct a line crew in the construction, maintenance, and repair of high voltage distribution lines.

(6) Must be familiar with (1) substation equipment and experienced in switching, (2) re-fusing transformers, (3) installing and adjusting meters, (4) making voltage tests of a distribution system, and (5) other kindred duties.

(7) Must personally own following line-man's body equipment and tools: Safety belt and strap, climbers, hammer, pliers, wrenches, skinning knife.

(8) Must have knowledge of applicable safety codes and regulations and methods of resuscitation.

Following the choice of linemen the office force is chosen. Sometimes a fulltime book-keeper is chosen as well as a stenographic force. Sometimes these jobs are telescoped into one.

A great deal of devotion is given to the rural cooperative projects by the staff and especially by the manager. It is because this devotion is given that these cooperatives are successful and are able now to step into the war situation and do so much for the production of food.

WALKIE-TALKIE

(Continued from page 146)

walkie-talkies. Hospitals may report the number of beds available and operating rooms ready for use. The control center will be able to direct casualties where they can be cared for quickly. Ambulances may be dispatched by order from the control center. *When time means lives, WERS means lives saved.*

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Now—what is needed to set up this service? First: materials. If you can't do anything else you can join in the drive to turn in old radio sets. If you haven't one eligible to be junked, round up what the neighbors have and get them in to the nearest fire or police station where they are being collected—you can find this out from your local defense council. These old sets, and there are millions of them, constitute an enormous reservoir of parts.

The United States is 'way out ahead of any other country in the amount of this material available.

Next: if you can build sets, join a volunteer group to construct a station for the defense forces. Radio hams, qualified repairmen, radio broadcast technicians, and persons holding commercial radio operators' licenses, are urged to join, if they have not already done so. The BROTHERHOOD is a vast storehouse of this kind of material. Electrical trade unionists are mentioned specifically in the fact sheet as among the personnel the OCD is most desirous of obtaining.

There will also be classes of instruction for operators, in which our members may join, either as instructors or students. All the defense personnel who will operate the stations must be trained, and each one specifically who will operate a station must obtain a permit from the FCC. This permit is readily granted to anyone who passes an elementary test.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR members who saw radio in action during floods, hurricanes and other disasters, and whose home-made sets furnished communication when telephone and telegraph collapsed, won't have to be sold on the value of a nation-wide, integrated system like this. Even if the raids never come, the system will be there, ready to save lives and property in any emergency.

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| Book, Minute for R. S. (large) | 3.00 | Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts) | 1.75 | Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen | .40 |
| Book, Day | 1.75 | Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts) | 3.50 | Warrant Book, for R. S. | .30 |
| Book, Roll Call | 1.50 | Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts) | 1.75 | | |
| Carbon for Receipt Books | .05 | Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts) | 3.50 | | |
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| Complete Local Charter Outfit | 25.00 | Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts) | 3.50 | | |
| Constitution, per 100 | 7.50 | Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts) | 1.75 | | |
| Single copies | .10 | Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts) | 3.50 | | |
| Electrical Worker, Subscription per year | 2.00 | Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts) | 3.50 | | |
| Emblem, Automobile | 1.25 | Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts) | 1.75 | | |
| Envelopes, Official, per 100 | 1.00 | Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts) | .75 | | |
| Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100 | .20 | Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's | .25 | | |
| Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100 | .15 | Receipt Book, Treasurer's | .25 | | |
| Labels, Metal, per 100 | 2.50 | Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, each | .35 | | |
| Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100 | .20 | Receipt Holder, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50 | 1.50 | | |
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THIS subject of management responsibility for absenteeism is practically unexplored territory. Scarcely anyone has breathed a word about it to date. To listen to most speakers on absenteeism, one would think that the workers are exclusively to blame for not being on the job. But I know of many cases where men reported for work but were sent home because there was nothing to work with—somebody failed to have the tools and materials ready; somebody planned the work sequence badly. There are cases where poor labor relations between management and unions held up production.

—DAN RING, *Maritime Commission*.